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13th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and E, Binalonan; A, San Fabian; B, Pozorubio, Alava; C, Manaoag, Alava; D, San Jacinto, Alava; F, Asingan; G, Urdanetta; H, San Manuel; I, K and M, Dagupan; L, Magalang.

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18th Inf.—Stations in Philippines.—Headquarters and G, Sara; E, Capiz, Pontevedra; F, San Jose de Buena Vista; M, Capiz; H, Cabatuan, Maasin; I, Mambusao; K, Dao; L, Dumarao; A, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, D, F and H, Cebu; A, San Jose de Buena Vista; B, Compostela, Danao; C, Colasi; E, Bugason; G, Naga, Minglinilla, Talisay; I, Bago; K, Mandaue, Lilloan; L, Tagbilaran; M, Guadalupe.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines.—Address Manila.

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22d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, E and F, Arayat; A, K and L, Jaen; B, C, D and M, San Isidro; G, Manicilin, Santa Rosa; H, Cabiao; I, San Antonio (Nueva Ecija).

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Squadron, Philippine Cav.—Major M. A. Batson, headquarters, Caloocan, P. I.

Ilocos Scouts—Headquarters, Cabanatuan.

Macabebe Scouts—Headquarters, Macabebe.

The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of Oct. 15, 1900. The Post Office address in all cases is Manila, P. I., and the address of troops on duty in China is simply China, via San Francisco, Cal.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E, F, G, H, Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R.

A test of different styles of Army canteens made by Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General of the Department of Dakota, is described in the St. Paul "Pioneer Press." The test had reference to the ability of canteens to retain or exclude heat—to keep hot coffee hot, or cold water cold. The canteens tested as to heat-retaining power were filled with water heated to 112 degrees and hung out in the cold air for six hours. When taken in the contents of the regular Army canteen, of tin covered with linen, had fallen to the freezing point. A felt-covered canteen of the German Army was still several degrees above freezing, and the warmest water, at 46 degrees, was in an improvement on the German canteen, made in Chicago. This one test, of course, was not conclusive, and will be followed by others. The Chicago canteen is so contrived that its cloth covering may be partly removed, exposing the padded felt. Thus the felt can be dipped in water on a hot day and the outer cloth can be pulled back in place. The radiation of the fluid from the felt in warm weather is said to keep the contents of the canteen in that condition of spring-like coolness characteristic of the water in a porous Mexican jar.

The following list of patents granted Dec. 26, 1900, is sent by Wilkinson & Fisher, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Washington, D. C.: Boat, life, E. A. Manny; gas check, adjustable, T. S. Leese; gun mount, W. H. Driggs; life preserver, H. J. Ennis; propelling mechanism, boat, J. H. D. Gerken.

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HAZING AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Park Benjamin, a graduate of the Naval Academy, presents his views on the subject of hazing at the Naval Academy in the "Independent" of Dec. 27. He makes the suggestion we referred to on Dec. 22, that the contract with the cadet be given the force and effect of an enlistment and that the cadet guilty of violating the law against hazing be sent for a year or more to the training school for naval apprentices. He says:

"Nowadays good boys go to Newport as well as to Annapolis. The gulf between the two institutions is simply that due to the official status of the students. There is no sufficient reason now why deserving students at Newport should not be rewarded with appointments at Annapolis—equally, it is not clear why deserving students at Annapolis should not have their appointments revoked and give place to the boys from Newport—at least, in principle, if not in actual exchange."

On the general subject of hazing Mr. Benjamin says:

"At a certain college for young women, not a hundred miles from New York, the members of the freshman class recently were required by the newly fledged sophomores to sing songs, tell stories and to carry bottles of milk suspended around their necks. No penalty has been inflicted upon the perpetrators of this—and it is perfectly safe to say that none will be.

"Simultaneously at the United States Naval Academy a cadet just entered was required by his comrades of upper classes also to sing songs, tell stories and to stand on his head. Immediately a court-martial was convened (presided over by a commander in the Navy and having as its members two lieutenant commanders, together with a judge advocate) for the trial of those charged with hazing the youngster in the manner aforesaid. All due solemnities were observed, as if a matter of life and death were involved and testimony was taken under oath.

"Whether the fair collegians are the more fortunate in that they are not subject to the authorities of the Navy, or the cadets the more fortunate in that they are not subject to the authorities of Barnard College, is a question which I prefer to leave to the reader.

"I have to offer some comments and a suggestion:

"Hazing has existed in some form probably in every school since time immemorial. No code of laws or regulations however Draconian has ever eliminated it from the category of boyish pranks, and in the nature of things never will. A boy selected for either of the Government schools is usually chosen after competition. He is a marked person at once in his district, and it would be no less than natural—seeing that his age is seldom over sixteen—that he should arrive at the institution in a state of self-satisfaction not wholly different from that which the Congressman who appoints him also feels on first becoming one of the law makers of the land. What happens to a green Congressman—especially when he attempts to set right the old wheel horses of his party and to execute his heaven-sent mission by essaying at once to rival Demosthenes in the House—most people know. Practically the same thing happens to the over bumptious cadet, for it is he—very seldom anyone else—who is hazed. The mode only differs.

"When the Honorable Thomas B. Reed was Speaker, the verdant Congressman suffering from 'over freshness' would much rather have sung any number of songs, told any number of stories and stood on his head any number of times (within reason) than have taken the anti-pride medicine with which Mr. Reed is reported usually to have favored him. But he never voted to discipline Mr. Reed; no, never. That was not 'hazing' on the part of the burly Speaker. 'Hazing,' in the representative's view, was only done by the boys at Annapolis, and for them nothing could be too drastic, in proof of which, let the law speak for itself.

"Now it stands to reason that when an absolutely mandatory statute such as has been in existence for twenty-six years, nevertheless cannot be enforced, either the law should be repealed as a dismal failure or else some means for its enforcement different from those hitherto adopted ought to be tried.

"With the popular mind inflamed as it is on the subject of hazing in the national schools, the repeal of all prohibitory law and the relegation of the whole matter to the superintendent of the Navy Academy to be dealt with as his judgment may dictate, is perhaps too much to expect. But a modification of the present statute may reasonably be hoped for. It is now bad, because over drastic. Authorities do not want to enforce it. It essays to crush butterflies with a steam hammer. It virtually substitutes slaughter for spanking. It is of questionable constitutionality because it apparently deprives the Executive of his reviewing power and of the power of pardon. For this reason President Cleveland deliberately flouted it by refusing to dismiss several cadets convicted under it and restored them to duty after a short confinement. It needlessly magnifies the offense. It is inequitable since it makes the pranks of effervescent boys without regard to whether they are intrinsically harmful or not, virtually criminal when committed under Government auspices, while they are not so anywhere else on earth. It leads to prevarication and falsehood. It has already hurt the honor system at the Naval Academy. It essays to do by the bludgeon of military discipline that which 'sweet reasonableness' in the colleges of the land has failed to accomplish. It assumes that a schoolboy can be made, by force of law, to regard his natural puerilities from the standpoint of a mature intellect which the simple fact of his being at school shows that he has not got. It involves ludicrous anomalies—such as setting men to try a boy for practices of which they themselves have been equally guilty while in his place and for which some of them may yet be paying the penalty. It brings the national authority into contempt."

SAM WAH, HIS PROCLAMATION.

The New York "Sun" says: "Friends in Washington of 1st Lieut. Henry D. Foster Long, of the Marine Corps, who participated in the recent campaign in China, have received from him copies of a proclamation prepared by Sam Wah, a Chinese scholar, and issued with the sanction of the Commander of the American marines at Tien-Tsin. The proclamation is in Sam Wah's best English and is interesting, not only for that reason, but also on account of the provision contained for the personal safety of its author. The proclamation follows:

" 'I am very sorry for all the good inhabitants that there is a great confusion took place on which you met with. Now I inform you to be peaceful by Major of U. S. M. C., when this proclamation is hanging to all buildings of all the streets, so I order all the people stayed with the American section and all the soldiers of all nations as follows:

" '(1) Many kinds of weapons are not allowed to keep in all dwellings belonging to this section, and your inhabitants should send the weapons to the interpreter of U. S. M. C. S. S. Wah's house, if you have kept before.

" '(2) You should take the great care for the fire setting out in any time. The Tien-Tsin water society must be allowed to carry water in putting down the fire as possible.

" '(3) You should come to the U. S. M. C., reporting all soldiers of all nations or the native robbers when they disturb in any buildings of this section.

" '(4) I have paid the wages to the laborers to bury all death and clean all streets to take away the dirts, and you should keep the cleanliness.

" '(5) If all the escaped people like to come back to their original buildings, I must protect you by the American force and you may stay here as usual.

" '(6) All native shops should open for sale, because you certainly live upon this purpose. If any person disturb the shops or do not pay the money for buying things, I must give some punishments to them.

" '(7) All soldiers of the U. S. forces in the city will give protection to the Chinese Scholar Wah. All people are directed to preserve order and behave in a quiet, orderly manner.

" 'By order of the Guard of American Troops in the Southeast Quarter.' "

WARRANT OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

S. 5189 is a bill introduced by Mr. Depew, to create the rank of warrant officer in the United States Army, for the benefit of the post non-commissioned staff officers. This class of men in the Army have been too long neglected, and all officers who have been brought into close contact with them will agree with me that Mr. Depew's bill should receive the hearty support of the War Department.

Take for instance the duties of the electrician sergeants, they are required to be practical engineers and firemen as well as electricians. The ordnance sergeants are now requpired to emplace the modern guns and carriages, a work requiring considerable knowledge and skill. The duties of the post Q. M. sergeants and commissary sergeants are too well known to be repeated here.

I know of several of these honorable and valuable old soldiers recommended for commissions in the volunteers who never received recognition. It would seem that some such promotion as proposed in S. No. 5189 would be a proper reward for the long and honorable service of these meritorious non-commissioned officers. The warrant commission, however, should be given to all the present post non-commissioned staff officers; they should also have their present allowances and the privilege of retirement.

ORDNANCE.

A correspondent of the "Sun," writing from China, says: "The vicinity of Hoshiwu seems to be the centre of the bandit activity. There is a United States mail station there, and Private Genirlux, Co. D, 9th Regiment, U. S. A., modestly reported to General Chaffee as follows: 'Yesterday while searching for two stray mules I came into a town and found there a rapid-fire machine gun and about 5,000 rounds of ammunition. I took charge of them and have them at the mail station. This morning I searched the compound, where I found the gun. I found two loaded Winchesters and two other modern rifles and also 1,100 rounds of ammunition. I was fired on while leaving with the machine gun, but did not return the fire. The village is five miles southeast of Hoshiwu and is fortified.' The Army of the Netherlands, Colonel Knoble commanding, has arrived here. This force consists of four men, which is not a very formidable array of strength, but it is sufficient to enable a demand to be made for increased indemnities on the ground of the Dutch military operations."

The London "Daily Mail's" Year Book remarks that "there is no man of conspicuous merit in the United States." There was a time, though, when England had a very poor opinion of George Washigton, as the New York "Press" remarks, and Abraham Lincoln was the object of British sneers. Paul Jones is even to this day no better than a pirate in the eyes of many conspicuous Englishmen who can never forget him for the part he played in the humiliation of British naval pride. Does the "Mail" forget Captain Mahan whose exploitation of British naval history has won for him so high a place in English esteem?

A letter received from Tokio by the "Allgemeine Marine Correspondenz" states that the Japanese cruiser Yakumo, which was built at Stettin, and has lately proceeded to Japan, has given the greatest satisfaction. Japanese officers have reported very well upon her, and the boilers and engines have been examined. The system of ventilation is said to be excellent, and the assertion is made that on the passage through the Red Sea the temperature of the engine and boiler rooms was not much more than half that in British ships. The machinery worked very well during the passage, and without the smallest mishap.

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FRENCH COMPULSORY SERVICE.

A comparison between voluntary and compulsory army service is drawn by M. Jules Delafosse, in the leading editorial in the Paris "Gaulois" of Nov. 18. The editor lays down the proposition with the assurance of one who states an axiom that "there is no surer way to kill the military spirit and abase the sentiments and principles which it guards than by this compulsory military servitude which weighs with equal force upon all citizens and families. To-day the only two nations that have shown a bellicose spirit and a courageous acceptation of the risks of war, are precisely those two in which obligatory service does not exist. They are the United States and England, who have only volunteers in their fleets and armies."

While this argument may be sound, its force is lessened by the statements accompanying it which vitiate the writer's conclusions. In the first part of his article he bewails the fact that "the republican spirit is anti-military." "It teaches the young soldiers by the voice of its prophets," he says, "that the 'metier' they pursue is the most senseless and brutal of trades, their uniform is barbarian livery, discipline is a servitude, patriotism is an archaic prejudice, and that the word 'nation' itself, is meaningless in the presence of universal solidarity. The public authorities openly conspire with the abolitionist factions who have sworn to destroy the Army, and in this dissolution of the military, French nationality is lost."

A few paragraphs further on, the writer, who has meanwhile pictured the indifference of the present generation to military glory, prestige, etc., asks what has changed the spirit of the nation from what it was in 1815, and answers, "the institution of obligatory and universal military service. It is not easy to see why, if the republican spirit is "anti-military," it should be so firmly wedded to compulsory military service, unless, through the uncertain and labyrinthine operations of a reactionary prejudice, the horror and antipathy which such service, according to the writer, excites in soldiers and families alike, may be used by the republicans to work the abolition of the whole military system.

"Those who believe that universal military service is a school of patriotism," laments M. Delafosse, "are grossly deceived. It is properly a school of selfishness and pusillanimity."

It is easy to see that the article is the pleading of a Royalist and is presented as an indictment against the Republic. We believe that the spirit of the French youth is just as nobly bellicose as it was in the days of Napoleon, with the difference largely in its favor that it would not to-day follow, as it did then, so inordinately and blindly ambitious a leader as Bonaparte.

The French military system is not undermining the nation's foundations of patriotism, or weakening its national life. Its Army regime differs in no marked respect from that of Germany, and we see how advancement has come to the Emperor William's subjects, hand in hand with the development of military power.

The separation by water of England and the United States from powerful rivals may be the factor saving them from the necessity for compulsory service universal in continental countries which are continually in danger of knocking each other in the ribs and getting a blow in the face in return. If we should see next week the English Channel suddenly made permanent dry ground, we should probably see also immediate steps taken for putting a compulsory service law upon the statute books. It was not many months ago since there arose in England a demand for conscription and had not defeats given way to victories in South Africa, compulsory service might now be a part of the British Army system.

Even if the "Gaulois" Royalist does not succeed in proving that compulsory military service is destroying the lofty ideals of his country, he has, however, made very plain what is becoming clearer every day to thoughtful people, that the making of every Frenchman a soldier keeps war so closely and constantly before the individual and the family that they can realize what a clash between great nations would mean, more than a people to whom a soldier is a rare spectacle. In the sense that great armies make for peace, M. Delafosse may be right when he says that the conditions have changed in these latter years, but this change has come not because the nations of Europe are less military than before, but because they are more military.

It is quite likely that there are gentlemen like M. Delafosse who may deplore the disappearance of the knights of the olden days and the high ideals which poets and singers have attributed to a class which contained a large sprinkling of veriest swash-bucklers. To say that the fighting spirit to-day is less than it was in the days of the thoughtless d'Artagnans is equivalent to saying that there is less fighting blood in our South, for instance, because the practice of duelling has fallen into disuse. Because men and nations know when not to waste their fighting power is not proof that they are less willing to do battle for adequate causes than when they were ready to exhaust themselves in a sudden heat. So great are the preparations for war now that the occasion of war must be correspondingly great. A nation which, like France, is warlike enough to match the navies and armies of more powerful rivals, needs to make no apology to the past. If Bonaparte should rise from his grave and at a call from those imperial lips should form before him all the nation's vast enginery of war, his eye would kindle as it perhaps never had kindled since he saw his mighty columns unwind before him on their fateful march to Moscow. The argument presented by M. Delafosse is in the line of our own contention that the formation of great standing armies is one of the chief influences conservative of peace, but not necessarily destructive of the military spirit.

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PROSPECTS FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

The closing years of the last century were marked by an extraordinary increase in the military and naval prestige of this country, and the opening year of the twentieth century is suggestive of an unusual development along military and naval lines. Tremendous programs for the enlargement of both the Army and Navy are now being either considered or have been decided upon, and plans of a most comprehensive nature for future expansion commensurate with that of any nation in the world are nearing maturity. This session of the 56th Congress will undoubtedly grant authority for a Regular Army of 100,000 men, necessary to cope with the situations which confront us in the East, and there seems to be little real foundation for any belief that there will ever be a time when duty cannot be found for every soldier allowed by law.

The new century dawns with the prospects exceedingly bright for the naval establishment. Congress has already shown a disposition to be liberal towards the Navy in granting ships of war, and only recently contracts have been made for the largest shipbuilding program ever conceived by this country. Strenuous efforts will be made this year for a commensurate increase in the personnel of the Navy, for although the number of vessels has been so greatly increased, the personnel stands where it was in 1885, when the Navy was only one-tenth of what it is now. There must be more men and additional officers to successfully carry on the work of the regeneration of the Navy.

In ordnance development this country has in its Navy kept pace with all of the powers of the world, and consequently at the present time the Navy is well equipped with hundreds of automatic rapid-fire guns and guns of larger caliber mounted in the latest and most approved manner. During the past year the famous 12-inch gun has been completed, and many other improvements have been made. An adequate supply of smokeless powder is always on hand for the Navy, and, indeed, there is little that can be criticised in connection with naval ordnance. We are sorry to note, however, that in the Army the question of ordnance has not yet been determined to the satisfactiou of all. As has been stated in the Army and Navy Journal a plan is now reaching maturity which, if adopted, will place the Army on the same footing with the Navy in ordnance equipment. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has begun its work looking to the adoption of a new and essentially modern field gun equal to that of any nation in the world, and it will also be recommended that a radical change be made in the methods of equipping the sea coast fortifications with implements of defense. The disappearing carriages, so severely criticised by many officers in the Artillery, will be discarded as a type, and many guns of a rapid-firing pattern mounted en barbette with a shield for the protection of the gunner will be furnished to all the sea coast fortifications. The problem of smokeless powder, it is hoped, will soon be settled in the Army. Likewise the question of the adoption of an automatic pistol, which has now been pending for such a long period.

Whether or not Mr. Root's project for reorganizing the staff system of the Army will be adopted remains to be seen, but the prospects are that Congress will make some radical changes beneficial in their effect for the staff departments as they now exist. The recent wars or insurrections in which this country has been engaged have worked untold benefits for the staff. Few or no complaints are now heard of the food furnished the Army, and the clothing supplies are excellent. The transport service has also done its work faithfully and well.

Steps were taken three years ago to rehabilitate the Naval Academy, and now the work is fairly under way. Congress has also shown a liberal spirit in granting appropriations for the new buildings, which insures a magnificent institution. A further increase in the number of cadets at West Point will be necessary.

The position assumed by this country as a military power is due, however, largely to the personnel of the Army and of the Navy. On all occasions officers and men in the two Services have conducted themselves in a manner without reproach, and especially in China, during the past year, have our soldiers, sailors and marines covered themselves with glory. All honor to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in their noble work of upholding the dignity and glory of the country.

As has been stated on many occasions in the Army and Navy Journal, the need for officers in the Navy at the present time is most urgent. Some provision must be made immediately by Congress, officials of the Navy Department state, for increasing the officers in the Service, or it will be impossible for the Department to keep in commission all of the ships constituting the active fighting force of the Navy. As will be remembered it was made possible during the last session of Congress to give active service to officers on the retired list of the Navy physically able to perform such duty. It has been impossible for the Secretary to take much advantage of this law during the past year, for it has been found that officers on the retired list in good physical condition and fit for duty are not, as a rule, willing to again enter the active service. It is stated at the Department that those officers who are desirous of obtaining active assignments are for the most part too old, or otherwise not fit for service.

Secretary Long has, however, taken advantage of the law authorizing the employment of retired officers, and may retain in active service two naval officers, one of whom is retired and the other about to retire. Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, now on duty in the Philippines, is one of these officers and will probably remain on duty although already retired. Civil Engineer A. G. Asserson, at present stationed at the New York Navy Yard, who under due process of law was retired on Jan. 5, has expressed a willingness to remain in active service, and the Secretary has authorized him to remain. Civil engineers are at the present time very much needed in the Navy, as there is a great amount of work to be performed under the Bureau of Yards and Docks and very few officers to do it. Extensive improvements are under way at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and at other yards work is either being done or is contemplated. An increase in the force of civil engineers has been urgently recommended by Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, but so far the necessary authority has not been granted.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

On the subject of promotion by selection an officer of the Army writes as follows:

"The men of the Regular Army who secured high mark in the Volunteers have doubtless shown themselves able and rendered most valuable service. But have not their less fortunate brothers been equally able and rendered equally valuable service in other fields of duty? Their work may have been less noticeable and less profitable, but of first importance and requiring, it may be, greater patience, fortitude and soldierly virtue of other kinds than were sometimes demanded of those who won the smiles of fortune and met with nothing but encouragement since the beginning of the war.

"I am one of hundreds who will be injured; one of hundreds who will cease to hope under the stunning blow of such injustice as promotion over our heads.

"But my own case is doubtless far less discouraging than many others, so that a short statement of my grief may, by contrast, give a better notion of the sufferings of others.

"I entered the Army from West Point nearly 30 years ago. I have never ceased to be a student; have been faithful in the school of application, lyceums, in execution of problems in minor tactics, as subaltern, captain, squadron commander, in garrison and field, in all the campaigns of my regiment, in battles, in all of which I have won the praise and approval of my superiors.

"The Spanish war, with its fine opportunities came and passed, but to me it was like the waters to famishing Tantalus. I never worked so hard before, but my labors were confined at first to mustering and then to duty on the frontier, where I commanded for a long time the non-commissioned staff and band and three troops of my regiment. Two of these troops had to be provided with men, horses, clothing, arms and equipments of all kinds, including drill. I had no officer to assist me.

"Worn out with work I became the victim of malaria, and after a few weeks' rest was placed on recruiting duty. In thirteen months I enlisted 1542 men for the Regular Army and volunteer regiments. Since March, 1900, I have been on duty in Cuba, surrounded by yellow fever and commanding my troop and squadron. I have been alone with my troop the whole time, and much of the time have had besides myself only one officer with my squadron. There are now only 15 officers on duty with my regiment, including the Colonel and staff.

"Is there anything in this record of 30 years, or in the labors of the past 33 months, to be ashamed of? Is there anything in them worthy of punishment? If not, why should I be deprived of the long delayed, long-hoped-for advancement given by law? Surely no one would have more gladly gone to the front, more eagerly accepted higher rank, or preferred more decidedly a chance of distinction than I. I made every effort to secure active service, and even asked for a captaincy in a volunteer regiment going to the Philippines. Some one had to do the work I have done; it was imposed upon me, and I have done it to the best of my ability and to the satisfaction, I am glad to say, of my superiors.

"Is it not reward enough for those who were more fortunate that they were specially honored, that they have won distinction, that they have received greater emolument and have enjoyed higher rank?

"Or if they must be further rewarded, cannot the Government so manage it as to avoid punishing a host of other worthy servants?

"Is it necessary to revive and apply to the Army the defunct law that was found so objectionable in the Navy?

"I should be glad to see merit suitably rewarded, but on behalf of myself and hundreds of others do earnestly pray that Congress may never approve so unjust a measure."

HOPE FOR THE CANTEEN.

We are glad to note that the good women of the W. C. T. U. have entered upon a new crusade, which may, perhaps, serve to divert them from their too exclusive attention to the alleged evils of the Army post exchange. The Joan of Arc of this crusade is Dr. Anna Hatfield, who is quoted as saying: "Kissing has come to be a greater plague than drink. It is more insidious. It is more deadly. Girls are not taught to view a kiss with awe, as they were in the days when I was young. It is like any other vice, which, 'to be dreaded needs but to be seen; but, seen too oft, familiar with its face, we first endure, then pity, then embrace.' From a medical standpoint, no person should kiss another unless an antiseptic wash is used on the mouth daily. The kiss has gone too far. It usually does, and that's one of its great setbacks. It's time somebody made war upon the kiss. I'm willing to go down as firing the first gun. Kissing between women is quite as unwholesome a practice as could possibly exist. I have seen women kiss each other—not once or twice, but hundreds of times—who hate each other, who talk behind each other's backs, who could kill each other through the medium of their kisses if it were possible. Yet it is expected of them and so they are hypocrites."

The enemies of the canteen have no such task before them as that Mrs. Hatfield has set for herself. They have only to deal with a few timid Congressmen, while Mrs. Hatfield has to face the indignation of a whole generation of both sexes. We fear that the young gentlemen of the Army who have experienced the joys of "flirtation walk" if compelled to choose between giving up the post exchange or abandoning the kissing habit will let the exchange go. It is not impossible that even the venerable Congressmen when they find that the W. C. T. U. proposed to include the canteen and the kissing habit in one common ruin will vote unanimously for the canteen.

Ex-Secretary of War Alger publishes in the "North American Review" for January a chapter, the twenty-second, from a work entitled, "The Spanish-American War," which he has in press. The article is simply a rehash of the statements concerning the fresh beef controversy already made public in official documents and in the reports of a civilian and an Army court of inquiry. The purpose of General Alger is to defend his administration of the War Department in the matter of commissary supplies, and to demonstrate that the charges brought against it by General Miles were not well founded. It revives an unpleasant controversy without special cause, as the facts are already established by abundant testimony which has been a matter of record. Aside from the revelation of his feeling toward General Miles, to which he gives vituperative expression, the ex-Secretary adds nothing to our knowledge of an unpleasant controversy, which in the interest of the Army it is best to forget.

A close Washington friend of Lieutenant General Miles writes: "It is not at all likely the General will make any reply to General Alger at present."

The processes connected with the manufacture of the smokeless powder used in our Navy are much safer than the methods employed by other manufacturers and the casualty list at the Government factory—Indian Head—is no larger than at other factories of the Government; the list of killed by explosions being, so far, nil. The care exercised by the officers in charge at the powder works is mainly responsible for this excellent showing, and the experience gained in the manufacture and handling of high explosives and the various powders employed by the Navy Department is of inestimable value to the service at large and to those detailed for this service in particular.

Flags of all Indiana regiments that fought under General Grant in the War of the Rebellion are to be sent to the tomb of the great commander in Riverside Park. The commission that has the mausoleum in charge is collecting the flags of all the regiments that served at one time or another under General Grant.

THE BOOZ INQUIRY.

The military court of inquiry in the Booz hazing case practically ended the taking of cadet testimony at West Point on Dec. 28. The investigation has been of a very minute character. Every man in the first and second classes has been put upon the stand, as was nearly every man in the third class, and on the 28th a large number of members of the fourth or plebe class, who entered the Academy only last summer, were questioned. The members of the third and fourth classes could tell nothing whatever about the case of Booz or that of Breth, as none of them were here with Booz or Breth. All they could tell the court of inquiry was of hazing in general. The investigation branched off into an inquiry into the general subject of hazing, and the indications are that the court of inquiry report will contain some strong recommendations looking to the extermination of hazing. The testimony thus far brought out has demonstrated that hazing in recent years has been carried to the point of brutality. Witnesses have testified that in several instances cadets have been hazed until they lost consciousness.

An interesting civilian view of the inquiry is furnished by the New York "Sun," which says that General Brooke, Colonel Clous and General Bates, by their relentless cross-questioning, have demonstrated that the whole hazing theory is based on the proposition that a cadet custom is superior to all regulations of the United States Army and of the Military Academy, and that the report forthcoming will strike the hardest blow at West Point hazing that has ever been inflicted.

In the hearing of last Friday Cadet Douglass MacArthur, son of General MacArthur, testified. Young MacArthur is a fine young fellow physically and stands at the head of his class in all branches of study. His frank bearing on the witness stand won the admiration of every one in the room, and when, after he had been examined, the story of the unmerciful hazing to which he had been subjected was brought out by other cadets, the general respect and sympathy for him were greatly intensified. It was brought out that in more than one instance he was "exercised" to the verge of nervous prostration. On one occasion his tormentors did not leave off until he was in convulsions. After he had been hazed until he could not repress the cries of pain which were the result of shattered nerves, he begged his fellow cadets, his tormentors among them, to stuff cotton into his mouth so that the officers in the camp should not hear his outcries. Cadet MacArthur was very reluctantly dragged by the questioners up to the point of admitting that he had been exercised to exhaustion and worse. He had been exhausted, he admitted, and had been worked until he felt nausea, but he had never been incapacitated for his duties the next day.

"I was hazed not more and not less than some other cadets," he testified. "I was required to take a sweat bath in a hut tent with the walls down and with a rain coat and blankets over me."

Q.—Do you remember the names of the cadets who hazed you?

Here, for the first time, MacArthur faltered. The color slowly mounted to his cheeks and his eyes turned from General Brooke to General Bates, then to General Brooke again and to Colonel Clous. It seemed to be a full minute before he found voice with which to meet this mighty problem of cadet honor. Then he said:

"Well, I——" He paused and again glanced, almost appealingly, at the inquisitors. "Well, I would like to ask if it is absolutely necessary that I answer that question. I do not see its bearing on the subject of the inquiry."

General Brooke in a very low and quiet voice, but with much firmness told the witness that the question must be answered, and MacArthur said: "Cadet Dockery was one of them sir. There were also Cadets Brownell, Barry and Hall.

Q.—Do you know of any of your class who were exercised until they fainted? A.—I know of cadets who were exercised until it was said that they were unconcious. J. J. Murphy was one of these. He fell, or would have fallen, but I caught him. I took him to the sink and there brought him to. Then I took him to his tent. I had to hang on a stretcher until I was pretty tired. I hung on until I could do so no longer, Then I dropped. I do not know that I had convulsions from over exercise. I had no collapse to the extent of losing consciousness. My mind was lucid; my head was perfectly clear. But there was a reason for that weakness that day. I was not feeling well and I had had a hard day's work. Then I was put through the exercise to a considerable extent. I had cramps in my muscles and could not control them.

By Colonel Hein—Q. Was there not a report made to me about your being severely hazed and was there not an investigation on the subject? A.—Yes, sir; I was present at the investigation.

Q.—What course did you take in that investigation? A.—I declined to give the name of the cadet who hazed me.

Q.—On what ground? A.—On the ground that it would incriminate me. The cadet submitting to hazing is liable to punishment and the regulation then provided that one need not give the testimony that was self-incriminating. The regulation has since been changed.

Q.—How long does it take to effect a cure of rough edges under the hazing treatment? A.—It depends upon the cause; sometimes a week, sometimes a day.

Q.—Have you any cases in your class that have been put under this treatment and cured? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Completely cured? A. Yes, sir.

Cadet John C. Pegram of the third class gave some testimony on the subject of brutality in hazing, which, coming after the evidence of Cadet MacArthur, produced a strong impression. He was asked whether he ever knew of a cadet fainting after he had been hazed?

Pegram answered: "One cadet fainted after I had hazed him. It was when we were quarantined in barracks in 1899. I called a cadet to my room. It was cadet Kensell. I required him to do 'engles.' I think I required him to do 150. He left my room and I went on reading. In a few moments Cadet Williams called to me from down the hall. He said: 'Come here, Pegram, here is some one who has fainted.' I went down the hall and found Cadet Kensell. He was lying on the floor. I do not know whether he was unconscious or not. I lifted him up. He could not move or turn over when I lifted him. We carried him into a room and gave him water—bathed his head.

"I remember another instance of a cadet fainting. It was Cadet McGinniss of Company C. A fourth classman came to me and said that some one had fainted at the sink. I took some smelling salts and went to McGinniss. I think he was feigning. Cadet MacArthur asked that cotton be stuffed into his mouth, as he could not help crying out, and he was afraid the officer of the day might hear him."

Ulysses S. Grant is a tall, fine-looking, very self-possessed young man, whose bearing, although he has been less than two years at the Academy, says one correspondent, would do credit to a first classman. He had to do "eagles" and "wooden Willies." He was exercised, but was never worked in any way to the point of exhaustion. Among other things he had to sit on a locker with his feet off the ground, and hold out dumb bells. There was a turtle in camp and he drilled it in the company street. It was supposed to represent a battalion. He was required to do the football exercise and dips as well. Dips are resting face downward on your toes and hands, and raising your body up and down. He says he was hazed no more than other cadets of his class, perhaps less. As a result of his hazing one cadet was dismissed.

One correspondent says that there is a curious tale in connection with this man who was dismissed for hazing young Grant. He was Cadet Smith, and had not his hazing zeal got away with his judgment he might now be a member of the class that will be graduated next. Smith had been suspended for hazing for a year. He returned to the Academy at the end of this probation in 1899, when young Grant was a plebe. He got there one afternoon went to the camp, and at once began making up for lost time by hazing Grant. As he was making Grant go through the "eagling" exercise in a very spirited way Colonel Hein caught him in the act and he was dismissed. He had arrived at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and at 4 o'clock was on his way off the reservation, bag and baggage, never to return as a cadet again.

Grant said his class had made a promise to Colonel Hein not to allow themselves to be hazed, but later asked Colonel Hein to be released from the promise, as they found they could not abide by it without having many fights. Grant said that he understood that Colonel Hein gave no answer at all to the class messenger, who was Cadet Quinn Gray, president of the class.

Q.—And on the strength of that you considered yourselves released? A.—Yes, sir.

The promise was made one afternoon, Grant said, and release from it was asked the next morning. The only threats that were made were that cadets of the class would be required to do things, and if they refused they would be called out to fight; then, that they would be called upon to do something else, and that if they again refused, they would again be called out to fight.

Q.—Have you heard of cadets being hazed to the point of brutality? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You know of a cadet being dismissed for hazing you? A.—I knew that Cadet P. S. Smith was dismissed for hazing me.

Grant explained that hazing was done in the way of punishment—punishment for mistakes made, for blunders. The upper classmen were the judges in these cases. It was they who inflicted the punishments. He was hazed in the preparatory school. There were the same forms of exercises as those required in the Military Academy.

Q.—So you were prepared in hazing as well as in other matters? A. Yes, sir.

Lieut. James D. Jerney, instructor in modern languages at the Academy, testified that Booz when he began reciting had good marks, but that his grade steadily diminished until it became doubtful if he would be able to pass his examination. He described Booz as of limited mental capacity, not over bright.

Cadet Philip Sheridan was recalled to the stand and testified that he saw Hascall at 9:30 o'clock in the evening in his tent after it was said that he had fainted. He was on his back and white in the face. Sheridan put water on his face and rubbed his wrists. "When I saw a thing like that in camp," said Sheridan, "I never asked any questions. I did not want to know about it. In the morning Hascall was limp and did not leave his tent. He was told that if he did not get up he would be called out to fight. Then he got up and went to breakfast and did all his duties."

Cadet Gray, president of the third class, testified: "I assisted in carrying away Cadet Hascall. He was unable to use his muscles, so he could not walk by himself. I cannot say whether he was unconscious. He was lying still and was very pale. I heard that Cadet MacArthur had been in the same condition. I went to Colonel Hein to ask to be released from our class promises not to submit to hazing. He said he would give me an answer later. In a few days I called again and got the same reply. I then said that our class considered itself released from the promise."

John R. Doyle of Philadelphia, a classmate of Breth and Booz, testified that when Breth and he were examined for admission to the Academy, at Baltimore, Breth was found physically deficient; that Breth was very nervous, and that on slight excitement he would be seized with uncontrollable tremblings. Colonel Hein formally turned in the record of Booz at the Academy on Dec. 28.

Other cadets to testify were Wm. N. Nichols of Connecticut, E. N. Johnston of Oregon and Charles T. Leeds of Massachusetts.

Col. George B. Davis, who at different times has served many years as an instructor at the Academy, was called upon to give a general outline of hazing in the Academy from 1867, when he entered as a cadet, until the present day. From 1867 to 1871 the most objectionable form of hazing was called yanking. This consisted of dragging a cadet out of bed with his blankets. The class of 1869 agreed on entering not to engage in yanking. In 1871 General Ruger, the superintendent, decided to abandon the plan of pledges and certificates. He replaced it with regulation 140, which was intended to accomplish the same thing. It served the purpose of breaking up the practice, and yanking and the laying of violent hands upon cadets disappeared. It was not revived, and gradually other forms were invented to take the place of yanking. From 1883 to 1888 there were one or two cases of severe punishment for hazing. The exercising form was introduced and enlarged upon. It was an exaggerated form of the set-up.

"Since 1895," said Colonel Davis, "I have been consulted several times by the superintendent and the commandant of cadets with the view of eradicating hazing as it exists. There has, ever since then, seemed to be a constant endeavor to stop the practice entirely. In 1899 success crowned these efforts of the authorities, with the co-operation of the cadets themselves."

The session of Dec. 29 brought out the first official views on hazing, Colonel Hein, the commandant and Colonel Mills, superintendent, being the principal witnesses. The great interest in their testimony was shown by the number of spectators, particularly of ladies, which was very large. All the benches reserved for the officers of the Academy with their wives and friends, as well as the gallery, were filled. Among the spectators were Mrs. MacArthur, wife of General MacArthur and mother of Cadet MacArthur, and Mrs. Grant, wife of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and mother of Cadet Ulysses S. Grant.

Colonel Hein was on the stand when the court adjourned the evening before and he was the first witness called on Saturday. His testimony on Friday afternoon consisted of a number of official records and reports bearing on the standing of young Booz during his brief career in the Academy. As to the scrap of a letter from Cadet Booz, introduced by Mr. Horace Booz, brother of the deceased cadet, in which he had said that after the tabasco sauce was "forced" down his throat he had been unable to eat, the surgeon of the Academy hospital had testified that a person whose throat was injured by tabasco sauce or other fiery condiment to such an extent as to develop tuberculosis could not have eaten for some time after taking the dose, and would have been obliged to go to the hospital for treatment. The records of the Academy, produced without comment by Colonel Hein, showed that Cadet Booz had never missed a meal while at the Academy, reporting regularly for every breakfast, dinner and supper that was served while he was there, and furthermore, that he had never reported sick but once, when he was excused from one drill by a sharp attack of diarrhoea.

Colonel Hein said it was reported to him in the summer of 1899 that excesses in hazing were going on in the camp. Some of the information came in the way of anonymous letters. Information came to the superintendent that Cadets MacArthur, Hascall and others had been severely hazed. There was an investigation of these reports. The fourth class was called together. The regulations of the Academy regarding hazing were read and explained to them. It was further pointed out to them that the rules provided that they should be punished if they permitted themselves to be hazed, but their offense in submitting to hazing would be condoned if they told the facts and names of those who had hazed them. The class acknowledged in a reluctant way that they had been hazed, and furthermore, they agreed that they would submit to no hazing. They wanted to take an oath, but he refused to accept an oath, saying he preferred to rely on their plain agreement. In a short time representatives of the class came back and wished to be released from their agreement. They spoke about an oath and said that they believed that the conditions were such some of the men could not keep an oath if they took it—an oath that they would not submit to being hazed.

After this Colonel Hein specially investigated the case of Cadet MacArthur. He asked him the names of the cadets who subjected him to ill treatment but he refused to give the names, fearing to incriminate himself. He furthermore said that he had not been hazed until he had convulsions. About this time reports came to him that candidates for admission to the Academy were being hazed at a preparatory school at Highland Falls. Colonel Hein went to the Highland Falls school and investigated the matter and became convinced that the stories that preparatory students were being hazed were true. An order was issued forbidding the cadets to loiter along the Highland Falls road. This, however, was usually futile, but on one occasion officers took note of preparatory students being annoyed by cadets and these cadets were severely punished.

Colonel Hein said he had never heard of officers being summoned to take the ante-mortem statements of cadets who had been hazed. He learned by chance that Cadet Canithers had been injured in a fight and was in the hospital. He refused to give Colonel Hein any names or to admit that he had been in a fight. In 1897 there were fifty-two cases of cadets being punished for interfering with or hazing lower classmen and in 1898 there were 198 such cases. After the experience of 1897, and in view of the increase in the number of cases reported, Colonel Hein considered the punishment for hazing was insufficient, and so reported. In 1899 when the severe cases of hazing were reported, extraordinary measures in the way of increasing the sentries and stationing them in the company streets in the camp were taken. Further than that, cadet officers were required to certify on their reports that they had reported all cases of interference with fourth classmen that had come under their notice.

The result was that the cadet officers refused and were put under arrest. Before they were brought to trial for this insubordination they came to the authorities of the Academy, made their submission, appealed for mercy, and agreed to make their reports as ordered. This action, together with the increase of sentries, so suppressed hazing or drove it underground, that it could be conducted only with the utmost secrecy. In the summer of 1900 hazing was stopped, with the exception of bracing, and even that was done in a greatly modified degree. The War Department was requested to change the Military Academy regulations so as to break up the excuse for not testifying and giving names on the ground of self-incrimination, and this was done, with the result that hazing in its worst forms was, to a great extent, eliminated.

By Colonel Clous.—Do you or do you not think that the system of calling out fourth classmen to fight for failing to obey the illegal orders of upper classmen is the mainstay of what remains of hazing? A.—No, I do not. Hazing is a traditional practice which, unfortunately many in civil life as well as others commend. The extent to which it has been carried on here, as revealed by this investigation, has been a revelation to me. I never heard before of tabasco sauce being administered or of several other things.

Q.—What means do you advise to suppress the system of calling cadets out to fight? A.—Calling out to fight is hazing and nothing else and if you suppress one you suppress the other. Hazing is a practice which blunts a cadet's proper sense of honor.

After Colonel Hein had left the stand T. B. F. Smith of Carbondale, Ill., who had come all the way to West Point to testify, was called. Mr. Smith had been in the same class with Cadet Booz, but left the Academy before his first year was up. He testified that Booz had never complained to him of his treatment. He himself had been given some drops of tabasco sauce, but he did not swallow it. Altogether Smith's testimony, which the sensational papers had predicted would reveal great things, fell flat as a revelation.

Cadet Canithers was called and told of his fight in which he got his jaw broken and was laid up in the hospital for two weeks. He said it was a fair fight and that neither he nor his opponent knew anything about boxing.

Col. Mills introduced a mass of correspondence he had had with the War Department with reference to breaking up hazing, including the change in the wording of the regulation which enabled cadets to frustrate all attempts at investigation of specific hazing cases by pleading that to testify would incriminate themselves. He further testified that he had investigated the Highland Falls Preparatory School hazing and had found that there existed there a society called the "Hodcarriers," which was the head of all the hazing. Col. Mills said he had learned the name of the president of the organization, and had sent for him and had got from

him the oath that all "Hodcarriers" were required to take on entering the order. This oath was of so vile a character that Colonel Mills said he had seen in it a weapon with which to fight hazing in the Academy. He had shown it to cadets and it had been influential in inducing them to make the agreement now in force that there shall be no more violent hazing.

Colonel Mills cited cases where cadets had been dismissed from the West Point Academy for hazing lower classmen. He said they invariably had gone to Washington, where they brought a great deal of influence to bear on the authorities there to bring about their reinstatement, but in every instance, Colonel Mills said, he was ably supported by the War Department and the dismissal was ratified by the officials there. He continued: "I don't think that hazing can be effectually stamped out as long as human nature remains as it is. Even in colleges and schools and business centres it is carried on. For instance, the initiation of a member of the Stock Exchange is marked by rough usage of the new-comer. But I think that by vigilance of the authorities at this Academy, and the co-operation of the cadets themselves it can be kept within such bounds that no injury would result. I have been unremitting in my endeavors in trying to secure the assistance of the cadets to this end, and I feel that my efforts have been successful to a large extent."

As to the abolition of fighting among cadets, Colonel Mills said that where there were so many young men living together under the same roof, it was natural that fights should occur. He suggested treating the first case with severe punishment, and if that did not act as a deterrent, extreme measures should be adopted.

THE ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Congress resumed its sessions on Jan. 3, and in the Senate during the morning hour Mr. Hawley obtained unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the Army bill. Reading of the bill was interrupted by Mr. Teller with a question as to the increase of the Army made by the Senate bill as it was passed last session. Mr. Proctor, a member of the Military Committee, replied that the bill had added only to the Artillery arm. The addition to the Cavalry made by the House was five regiments, from ten to fifteen, and to the infantry five regiments, from twenty-five to thirty. The bill provided, in round numbers, that the minimum of the Regular Army should be about 58,000 men and its maximum about 90,000.

Mr. Bacon objected to giving to the President the discretionary power as to the size of the Army within those limits. The question was discussed by Senators Aldrich, Carter, Sewell, Hawley and Proctor. In the course of the discussion Mr. Bacon drew from Senators Hawley, Aldrich and Proctor the statement that, under the bill, if the Army were reduced to its minimum, the President could afterward, without any action by Congress, increase it to its maximum, and against that proposition Mr. Bacon argued.

Mr. Bacon said that he was ready to vote for a bill limited as to time so as to cover the necessities of the present. He would change the policy of the Government if he could, but as he could not change it, the Army there had to be maintained. That, however, was not to be made the excuse for a permanent Army.

Mr. Hoar quoted some sentences from one of the President's statements which he thought inconsistent with the requirements of a large Army in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Sewell replied that conditions in the Philippines have changed very materially, and that we have more skirmishes there now than we have had almost since the commencement of the war.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Hawley speaking of the necessity of providing for an increase of the Army, said: "We are not out of sight of some possibility of war with some European Power. I understand that there has been some jealousy about the Danish Islands."

After discussion as to the size of the Army required in the Philippines, the bill went over, without action, as the "unfinished business." The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has made some further unimportant amendments to the bill.

As the prospects are excellent for the passage in the immediate future of the bill for the reorganization of the Regular Army it is interesting to note what changes will be made as a consequence of its becoming a law. The Adjutant General's Department of the Army has recently prepared a statement showing the number of officers in each grade for each arm of the Service that will be promoted by the bill becoming a law. From the Army list of Dec. 15 or from the article in this issue of the Army and Navy Journal showing the changes in the new Army Register the officers who will be affected by the new bill may be seen. Of course the selection of officers to fill the original vacancies caused by the additional number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals may make some difference, but approximately those officers who will be promoted may be seen from the following table and from the Army Register showing the lineal rank of officers:

Number of promotions and appointments to be made in the line of the Army under the proposed bill for the reorganization of the Army:

Arm of Service.	No of Promotions to the grade of					No. of Appointments to be made in the grade of 2nd Lieutenant.	Total Appointments and promotions.
	Colonel	Lieut.-Col.	Major	Captain	1st. Lieut.		
Cavalry	5	10	25	110	175	280	605
Artillery	5	10	25	117	209	315	681
Infantry	5	10	25	125	175	325	665
Totals,	15	30	75	352	559	920	1951

STATEMENT SHOWING PRESENT AND PROPOSED STRENGTH.

Arm of Service	Colonels	Lt. Cols.	Majors	Captains	1st Lieuts.	2nd Lieuts.	Totals
Cavalry.							
Present Strength	10	10	30	140	160	120	470
Proposed Strength	15	15	45	225	225	225	750
Artillery.							
Present Strength	7	7	21	112	112	98	357
Proposed Strength	5	10	25	117	209	315	681
Infantry.							
Present Strength	25	25	75	350	400	300	1175
Proposed Strength	30	30	90	450	450	450	1500

The House Committee of five to investigate the Booz case began its inquiry at Bristol, Pa., Jan. 4. The story already told by the parents of young Booz was repeated. "Mr. Booz," asked Mr. Wagner, "was your son absolutely truthful?" "Yes, sir, absolutely," was the reply. To make this line of testimony complete the parents of cadets whose statements as to facts within their knowledge contradict the hearsay testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Booz should be called and asked the same question.

A new pocket dictionary of the Spanish and English languages, by G. F. Barwick, is published by Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, and issued in this country by E. and J. B. Young, New York. It contains all the words in general use and a large number of trade terms, with lists of irregular verbs, proper names and commercial phrases; tables of weights, measures and money; and a selection of Spanish proverbs.

The steamer Samoa, a vessel of 10,000 tons, now in the Pacific, has been purchased by the War Department for a transport. The Samoa will shortly arrive at Hong Kong, and will be delivered to the United States there. If possible, the vessel will be fitted up at Hong Kong with accommodations to bring home some of the volunteers from the Philippines.

The War Department has authorized the transfer of the Government steamer General French, now in service at Fort Morgan, Ala., to service at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and the Government steamer Poe, now in service at Fort Barrancas, will be transferred to service at Fort Morgan, Ala.

An important general order, relating to annual target practice for artillery, is being prepared in the War Department. This order, which has been submitted to the commandant of the Artillery School for approval, will take the place of General Order 41 of 1896.

Secretary Root has sent to Congress an estimate of $1,140,000 for enlarging and improving Governor's Island, New York Harbor, for Army purposes.

An epidemic of grippe is reported at the Navy Yard, New York, and on Jan. 1 some 150 cases were reported, which included 50 on the U. S. S. Alabama.

PERSONALS.

First Asst. Engineer Wm. H. Warren, R. C. S., retired, and Mrs. Warren, are at No. 222 Third street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Capt. C. S. Sperry, who has been on duty in Washington, D. C., has been ordered to command the New Orleans, and will sail from San Francisco Jan. 8.

Capt. T. R. Adams, 5th Art., A. D. C. to Major General Brooke, visited friends in Washington, D. C., Jan. 2 and paid his respects at the War Department.

Major W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., lately visiting in New York with quarters at the Murray Hill Hotel, left this week for Havana on the transport Sedgwick.

Lieut. E. B. Martindale, Jr., 2d Art., who had been on leave in the United States visiting relatives, left New York for Havana Jan. 3 on the transport McPherson.

Mrs. Butterfield, wife of General Daniel Butterfield, has sent out cards for two musicales to be held at her residence, 616 Fifth avenue, New York, on the afternoons of Jan. 9 and 16.

Mr. William S. Coursey, private secretary to the Secretary of War, was the recipient of many congratulations New Year's Day on his success in his responsible position during 1900 and wishes for similar success in the future.

Colonel and Mrs. Albert Barnitz have left Boston where they have been spending a few months with their daughter, Maidie, who is taking a special course at Radcliffe College. They are at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., where they expect to remain with Miss Byrne until the warm weather. Their daughter Blanche is with them.

The Army seems to be well rid of Capt. Hamilton H. Blunt, 49th Inf., U. S. V., who has been dismissed the Service on the verdict of a court-martial finding him guilty of exceedingly contemptible offenses against the enlisted men of his company. Left to itself the healthy action of Army discipline will rid the Service of unworthy members.

Major General MacArthur held his first New Year's reception at Manila Jan. 1, and as a social function it was a success. Rear Admiral Remey and the wives of several prominent officers assisted General MacArthur. The Filipino ladies present were most elaborately attired in native costumes. President Taft, of the Philippine Commission, gave a buffet lunch in the afternoon, which closed the day's celebration.

Among the secretaries of the Pan-American Medical Congress convening in Havana, Cuba, Dec. 26-29, we notice the name of Major Jefferson R. Kean, U. S. A., Department of Military Medicine and Hygiene, of Quemados, Cuba. The congress is open to any practising physician in good standing in North, Central or South America. Most elaborate preparations were made for the reception and entertainment of the visitors by the physicians and the civil and military authorities of the city of Havana. There is little doubt that the delegates meeting in the very home of yellow fever will give to that disease especial attention, from which the world may derive early and beneficial results. The mosquito and its connection with germ transmission may also receive wider discussion than if the congress were held in a colder climate.

A banquet was given by the merchants of Manila on Nov. 13 in honor of the election of President McKinley. General MacArthur could not attend, but sent Lieut. Floyd W. Harris (4th Cav.) as his representative. Admiral Remey also sent a letter of regret pleading press of duties, but Paym. H. R. Sullivan ably represented the Navy. Col. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., responded to the toast of the "Army." Speaking of the small number of men of the standing Army, Colonel Woodruff said if eighty millions of people had so little love for their country that they could entrust their country and liberty to 25,000 men, then they were unfit for self-government. The Army in the Philippines had been the vanguard of civilization. It was to the Army that the people looked for protection. The Regular Army man was unflinching in his devotion to duty, and as in the past so in the future, under any sun or star, he would be found ready and willing when the bugle called him to war. (Applause). Paymaster Sullivan responded for the Navy and made an interesting address.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Graham, U. S. A., is on a visit to Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. A. C. Almy, U. S. N., has left Washington, D. C., for the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. W. R. Doores, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., this week, from a pleasant holiday leave spent with friends.

Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th Art., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a pleasant holiday leave spent with relatives in New York City.

Lieut. M. L. Walker, C. E., expected this week at Mobile, Ala., from Seattle, Wash., will spend a month on leave before settling down to his duties there.

The officers of the Navy stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on New Year's Day in dress uniform paid their respects to Rear Admiral Barker, commandant of the yard.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Gen. R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A., at his apartments in the Albany, New York City. He is suffering from a complication of diseases.

Mrs. William Kneedler and the Misses Kneedler, of Coronado Beach, Cal., are spending the holidays on Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, the guests of Surgeon and Mrs. Cutter.

A. J. Brady, a discharged veteran of the U. S. Navy, some three weeks ago committed suicide on the afternoon of Jan. 2 in a room of the naval branch of the Y. M. C. A., New York.

Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., Mrs. Wheaton and the Misses Wheaton, who returned from Europe some time ago, have now settled down for the winter at 2433 Columbia Road, N. W. Washington, D. C.

The annual meeting of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S. Pennsylvania Commandery will be held at the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia, Jan. 8, at 8 p. m. After the meeting there will be a supper.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who since Christmas had been on a wheeling trip through Connecticut, fell from his bicycle near New Haven Dec. 29 and fractured his right leg at the ankle. He was later taken to his home in Brooklyn, and may be laid up some six weeks.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nellie Reeder, daughter of Comdr. William H. Reeder, U. S. N., of the schoolship St. Mary, to Mr. Ernest Blandy, of England. The marriage will take place at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., the second week of February.

A correspondent who has recently been visiting the historic ground in North Carolina, on which Gen. J. E. Johnston of the Confederacy surrendered his army to Gen. W. T. Sherman, writes: "The articles were signed in Sherman's tent and the only witness present who was not a soldier, was old Tecumseh's private secretary. He is now living in Montreal helping materially to illuminate the dominion of Canada. As soon as the ink was dry he appropriated the pen and the inkstand, and sent them home to his wife, who has ever since cherished them as the most sacred of her household gods.

The Manila Riding Club was organized at the home of Mrs. Bell, wife of Gen. J. Franklin Bell (Capt., 7th Cav.), on Nov. 14. Lieut. Jas. P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., aid to General Bell, was elected president, and Lieut. Wm. L. Kenly, 1st Art., of General MacArthur's staff, was chosen secretary. The club membership is to be limited to fifty, and is not intended to be exclusively for officers or Americans. The Manila "Times" says that there was considerable discussion as to the mode of riding, as when a count of side saddles was made all that could be mustered was eight, and as there were more ladies than saddles, it was finally decided that riding astride would be proper under the circumstances, "so on Friday, the 23d, at 4 p. m., about a dozen of the more brave will assemble riding astride. The ride will be into the country, where refreshments will be had, and the return be made by moonlight."

The release from the Albany Penitentiary of Henry W. Howgate, recalls an incident in the history of the Army, which in its day excited almost a national interest. In 1881 Howgate was a captain in the Signal Corps, and its disbursing officer, with a fine war record. He spent money freely on many real and visionary things, was suspected of embezzling public funds, arrested, released on bail, again taken into custody, and when permitted to visit his daughter in charge of a bailiff, eluded him and escaped. This was in 1882. In Sept., 1894, he was arrested in New York, where he had been living for some years under the name of Williams, dealing in books, was tried and in June 1895, was convicted and sentenced to eight years in the Albany Penitentiary. Good conduct reduced his sentence and he is now released. This is but a brief outline of the case, which, at the time, was related in full in the columns of the Journal. Howgate is now in Washington.

Col. Jared Smith, Corps of Engineers, before leaving Cleveland recently, for duty on the Pacific Coast with station in San Francisco, was tendered a "farewell spread" by his comrades of the Loyal Legion in and near the city, which in every respect was a most pleasant affair, wit, wisdom and good fellowship ruling supreme. The days of 1861-65 were recalled with many a story, and the memory of participants in the Civil War who have passed away was recalled by those who have not forgotten. A correspondent, writing of the occasion, says: "Colonel Smith, the guest of the evening and Col. J. M. Mansfield, C. E., were unusually eloquent. Colonel Smith thanked his comrades for favors rendered and solicited their support for Colonel Mansfield in the work he will undertake. Colonel Mansfield said that he joined with the members of the Loyal Legion in wishing to Colonel Smith the best of good fortune in his new field. Capt. Peter Hitchcock, junior vice commander of the Loyal Legion, presided at the meeting and Companion J. C. Hutchins most acceptably filled the position of toastmaster of the evening.

The Manila "Times" of Nov. 16 said: "Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Surgeon, U. S. V. (Capt., U. S. A.), who leaves for the United States on the transport Hancock, is one of the best examples of the true American courage yet presented in these islands. Major Reynolds had followed the flag in Cuba until his suffering from that tropical scourge, dysentery, had left him but a wreck. On his return to the United States he commenced to improve in general health, but was ordered to the Philippines before a cure had been effected. A protest might have secured a leave or exemption from foreign service, but Major Reynolds is not constructed on these lines, and in due time he reported for duty in the Philippines. For the past few months Major Reynolds has been existing on a milk diet, and it was not until he actually fainted at his desk that Colonel Greenleaf knew of his serious condition. If ever there was a disability contracted in the line of duty, Major Reynolds's illness is the one. We wish him a safe voyage and speedy recovery."

PERSONALS.

Major W. D. Beach, U. S. V. (Capt., 3d U. S. Cav.), is at 322 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City.

Lieut. Geo. A. Nugent, 7th Art., has rejoined at Fort Terry, New London Harbor, Conn., from a short holiday leave.

On the Japanese training ship Tsukishima, which foundered some time since in a typhoon, 121 officers, cadets and sailors perished.

Mrs. and Mrs. John D. Langhorne, the parents of Captain Langhorne, U. S. A., will pass this winter in Florida with the Misses Langhorne.

Capt. F. R. Keefer, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, from a short leave spent with friends at Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. Albert S. Brookes, 18th U. S. Inf., on recruiting duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., has been relieved from duty there by Capt. James R. Lindsay, 13th Inf.

Capt. R. E. Impey reported for duty as the senior member of the board of inspection at Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 22. He was recently detached from the command of the Key West naval station.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. J. Drake took their departure on Dec. 22 from Mare Island, Cal. Commander Drake has been assigned to the command of the supply ship Culgoa of the Asiatic Squadron.

Miss Frances Hawks Cameron, daughter of the late Gen. Francis H. Cameron, and sister of Capt. Francis Hawks Cameron, Jr., U. S. A., who is attending college in New York, passed the holidays in Philadelphia with Miss Nora J. Lehane.

Rear Admiral Schley, who arrived at Montevideo in November in his flagship, objected to the local quarantine on account of the bubonic plague, having a clean bill of health, and was courteously permitted by the authorities to enter the harbor.

Mrs. Chas. Austin Coolidge, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, who is serving with his regiment, the 9th Inf., as part of the American Legation Guard in Pekin, China, is spending the winter at Washington Barracks as the guest of Mrs. D. L. Howell, of the 7th Inf.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., is on a ducking expedition at present with former President Cleveland and others in South Carolina, their headquarters being the gun club on Murphy's Island. The party were guests at a recent dinner given by the Palmetto Club of Columbia, S. C.

Lieut. Powers Symington, U. S. N., at present attached to the U. S. R. S. Vermont, New York Navy Yard, spent the Christmas holidays in Richmond, Va., with his father's family, and during his visit was complimented by an invitation to attend the celebrated "Christmas eve supper" of the Westmoreland Club, of Richmond.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M. O. L. L. U., will be held at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, 1901, at half past six o'clock. Board of officers will meet at six o'clock. Supper will be served at half past seven. After supper a paper will be read by Companion Major William Gerlach, U. S. A., retired, entitled "Our Far Eastern Question."

Lillian Warren Price, daughter of the late Commodore Cicero Price, U. S. N., is for the third time a widow, first, of Louis Hammersley of New York; second, of the eighth Duke of Marlborough and third, of Lord William de la Poer Beresford, who died at London, midnight, Dec. 29. Besides the widow, there is a son born in 1897.

Among the patronesses of a celebration of Lincoln's Birthday, to take place in Carnegie Hall in New York, in February, are Mrs. Brooke, wife of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., and Mrs. Butterfield, wife of Gen. Daniel Butterfield. On the General Committee are several well-known military names.

Mrs. Paul Clendenin will open her town house for the winter at 554 Woodbury street, Boston, Mass., having staid at her mother Mrs. Osgood's (Major H. B. Osgood, U. S. A.) country place near Lenox for Christmas. Her parents, baby and Miss Clendenin will be with Mrs. Clendenin again this year in Boston.

A correspondent adverting to the fact that England has recently determined to organize a second staff college, to be located in India, says: Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A., has been abroad, studying the European staff colleges, and it is to be hoped that at no distant day the United States will have a college for the training of its staff, and thus show the world that we, too, have profited by our experiences in our late war.

Miss Helen Gould has recently sent a letter of greeting to the enlisted men of the Navy in behalf of the International Women's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A., in which she says: "During the past year the members of our Women's auxiliary have become deeply interested in everything that concerns the welfare of the enlisted men of the Navy and Army, and our President especially, Mrs. McAlpin, has asked me to extend you a cordial greeting and sincerely good wishes."

The many friends of Gen. J. W. Clous, lieutenant colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department, U. S. A., are very anxious that he should reach the head of his corps before he retires for age on June 9. General Lieber, the present head, retires May 21. Colonel Barr will then be the senior officer of the corps, but as he does not retire until Nov. 18 he may feel inclined to waive his claim to appointment in favor of General Clous, as it will only make a difference of a few months.

We have on our retired list two and only two officers with the rank of lieutenant whose services include the Mexican as well as the Civil War. They are David A. Griffith, who was in 1847 a second lieutenant of Co. H, 2d D. C. Inf., and Thomas B. Briggs, who entered the Volunteer Service June 17, 1876, as a private of Co. G, 4th Ill. Inf. Lieutenant Briggs is now over 75 years of age and Lieutenant Griffith past 70. A bill has been introduced into Congress to give Lieutenant Briggs the rank of captain on the retired list.

An enjoyable dance was held at the Navy Yard New York on Dec. 28 in building No. 23, which was tastefully decorated with bunting, palms and flags of the national colors, while the music was furnished by the Navy Yard band. The guests were welcomed by a receiving party of the wives of the officers in command of the station, which comprised Mrs. A. S. Barker, Mrs. Frank Wildes and Mrs. S. R. Meade. Among the guests present were Captain and Mrs. W. H. Brownson, of the Alabama, Captain and Mrs. Albert S. Snow, Captain and Mrs. Francis T. Bowles, Captain and Mrs. Frank Wildes, Comdr. J. A. B. Smith, who so successfully managed the affair, and Mrs. Smith; Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, Colonel and Mrs. R. L. Meade, of the Marine Barracks, and Commander and Mrs. H. N. Manney. About 250 in all were present. An elaborate supper was served at midnight.

Major W. T. Duggan, 10th Inf., rejoined at Fort Crook, Neb., this week from a holiday leave.

Lieut. J. R. Kelly, 8th Inf., lately visiting in St. Paul, is a recent arrival at Fort Assinniboine, Montana.

Col. Ebenezer Stone, U. S. A., wife and daughter, are spending the winter at 1519 20th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. M. L. Crimmins, 6th U. S. Inf., to Miss Margaret Cole, of San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. W. W. Whitside, 10th Cav., has left Santiago, Cuba, on a few weeks' visit to relatives and friends in the United States.

Captain Osman Latrobe, Porto Rico Regiment, now on leave in the U. S., has for present address 14 East Edger street, Baltimore, M. D.

Major Henry P. McCain, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., on duty in Washington, D. C., has resigned his commission of captain of infantry.

Major J. L. Wilson, Q. M. of Vols (Captain 6th Art.) has left Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for the East, to spend January, February and March on leave.

Mrs. E. H. Liscum, widow of the gallant General Liscum, has gone to Elmira, N. Y., to reside with her brother, Mr. George Diven, a prominent lawyer of that city.

Lieut. G. T. Patterson, 3d Art., who spent the holidays at Washington, D. C., with friends at "The Grafton," rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., the morning of January 2.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Richards, U. S. A., on an extended leave from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., is visiting relatives at Columbus, in his native State, Mississippi.

Major Thos. L. Hartegan, who recently resigned from the 30th Inf., was expected this week at his home in Illinois. Major Hartegan was a cadet at the U. S. M. A., from 1880 to 1883.

We regret to learn of the serious illness at Englewood, N. J. of the aged wife of Gen. D. T. Van Buren, so well known in New York during the latter part of the Civil War as adjutant general, Dept. of the East.

Major Selden A. Day, 5th Art., late artillery inspector, Dept. of Porto Rico, assumed on Jan. 1 the command of the artillery battalion stationed at San Juan, consisting of Batteries L and O, 5th U. S. Art. (Captains Reid and Blunt.)

According to a recent letter received by Mrs. Stacey from Cebu, P. I., her son, Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 19th U. S. Inf., is in the government hospital at Cebu suffering from a severe illness contracted in active field service on the Island of Cebu.

Capt. Peter Leary, 4th Art., and the artillery troops under his command from Fort McHenry and Fort Howard, at the Twentieth Century Celebration in Baltimore, Dec. 31, furnished an important feature of the occasion and were much admired by the general public for their appearance and deportment.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby, widow of the late Rear Admiral Crosby, of the Navy, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Jean Crosby, is visiting friends and relations in Philadelphia. Mrs. Crosby has made her permanent home in Washington for several years, where as Miss Audenreid she was known previous to her marriage to Admiral Crosby.

Mr. Chas. Gouverneur Weir, of Garrisons, N. Y., so well-known in Army circles, was married Jan. 2 at St. Thomas's, New York, to Mrs. Mary Martin Hoffman.

Many will regret to learn of the serious illness at Hackensack, N. J., of Miss Blanche Berard, for so many years postmistress at West Point. She was stricken with paralysis.

The wife of Post Chaplain T. H. B. Headley, U. S. A., has been very ill in St. Paul, Minn., and since the 8th of October she has been under the care of a distinguished specialist of that city, Dr. Archibald MacLaren, who performed at St. Luke's Hospital a very serious operation from which she is now slowly recovering. As soon as Chaplain Headley can leave her he will return to Fort Yates and go to his new post of duty at Fort Thomas, Ky.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Jan. 2, 1901: Capt. D. C. Pearson, U. S. A.; Capt. A. S. Polhemus, U. S. A.; Major Wm. Stanton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Stanton; Col. E. P. Pearson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pearson; Dr. C. H. T. Lowndes, U. S. N., and Mrs. Lowndes; Capt. O. B. Mitcham, U. S. A.; Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A.; Major J. L. Wilson, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. H. Hough, U. S. N.; Capt. Robert Hanna, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hanna.

Lieut. M. L. Crimmins, 6th Inf., recently on leave with his relatives in New York, and now in San Francisco en route to join his regiment in the Philippines, has, says a despatch from that city, just become engaged to Miss Margaret Cole, daughter of a prominent lawyer of the Pacific Slope, and the marriage will take place at once. The bride will go with her husband to Manila about the middle of January. It seems to have been a case of love at first sight, as the engagement was entered into after an acquaintance of only ten days.

Major Cuignet of the French Army was found by a court-martial not guilty of charges involving a violation of discipline, but the Secretary of War, General Andre, overruled the decision of the board and sentenced Major Cuignet to sixty days' imprisonment in a fortress. According to this report Major Cuignet's attitude was far from submissive. He made a defence which was a direct attack on General Andre. The witnesses all spoke of Major Cuignet in eulogistic terms. They included generals who figured prominently in the trial of Dreyfus at Rennes, namely Boisdeffre, Gonse, Roget and Zurlinden. They manifested sympathy for the accused and each shook his hand in turn. It is charged that the acquittal was due to sympathy with the accused in his hostility to the government, and their action is regarded as having grave significance.

Gen. Theo. Schwan, U. S. A., at present in St. Paul, in a recent able letter to the New York "Evening Post," on that very much discussed subject, "The Army Canteen" says: "Whatever sins may be laid at the door of the War Department, it cannot in justice be charged with undue bias towards or the suppression of official criticisms concerning the canteen. From 1889 to the present time it has been at constant pains to keep itself informed of the details of canteen operations; and its refusal to sacrifice so beneficent an institution to selfish interests and blind prejudice entitles it to the gratitude of the Army and country. Of course, "the law is supreme:" and should Congress in its wisdom decide to put an end to the canteen, neither the War Department nor the Army will seek to evade the decision, however deplorable may be its consequences.

Chief Engineer J. R. Dally has been ordered to the U. S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury, Portland, Me.

Capt. H. J. Hunt, 17th Inf., on an extended sick leave, is visiting relatives at 1724 18th street, Washington, D. C.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. A., retired, has been ill since Dec. 3 with pneumonia, but is now slowly convalescing.

Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Sheridan, for duty with Capt. Frank Thorp's Light Battery D at that post.

Major W. C. Manning, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Manning are at present located at the Bancroft, Washington, D. C., where they expect to remain some weeks.

Capt. J. G. Green, U. S. N., who has been in command of the New Orleans in Asiatic waters, has been detached and ordered to return to the United States.

Colonel and Mrs. La Rhett L. Livingston and the Misses Livingston, of Washington, D. C., are spending the holidays with Mrs. Sidney E. Stuart in Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., 7th U. S. Cav., who has been in the United States on leave, sailed Jan. 3 on the transport McPherson to join his regiment at Columbia Barracks, Havana, Cuba.

Capt. W. D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left New York this week for Washington, D. C., to be examined for promotion, as he now stands very near the head of the captains and assistant surgeons.

Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., whose departure from New York on the Buford with nearly 1,000 recruits is, with the attendant scenes, so fresh in the minds of many, arrived safe and sound with his charge at Manila on Dec. 30.

Lieut. Gad Morgan, 15th Inf., with Co. G of the regiment, leave Fort Ontario for Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., January 5, leaving the former post as of yore in charge of Ordnance Sergeant Fawdry, a veteran and able staff non-commissioned officer.

Army officers lately visiting in New York were Major C. C. MacConnell, the Cambridge; Lieut. E. H. C. Cooke, Lieut. T. H. R. McIntyre, Capt. Z. B. Vance, Lieut. R. C. Humber, Grand Hotel; Lieut. E. L. D. Breckenridge, Gilsey House; Lieut. P. A. Murphy, the Navarre.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Emma Celeste Hemphill, of Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. James Wall Scully, Jr. The wedding will take place in the early spring. Miss Hemphill is the eldest daughter of William A. Hemphill, owner of the "Atlanta Constitution" and one of the most prominent and influential men in the South. Mr. Scully is the only son of Col. J. W. Scully, U. S. A.

A report having been spread abroad that former Secretary of War Alger in his forthcoming book on Army matter during the Spanish-American war would present Adjutant General Corbin as the actual author of all his troubles, ending in his retirement from the War Department is entirely discredited in military and official circles. General Alger's friends declare positively that General Corbin is nowhere blamed by the general for anything, and, as a matter of fact, is scarcely mentioned in the book.

Cards announcing the marriage of Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A., retired, to Miss Grace Barnard at Ottawa, Can., on Dec. 6 have been received by friends in Brooklyn. Miss Barnard, who is 30 years old, was a nurse in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, and is described as a most amiable and attractive young woman. Colonel Langdon was one of the Board of Managers of the hospital and devoted a great deal of his time to the institution, especially during the Spanish-American war, when the sick and wounded soldiers were received there. It is said that Colonel Langdon and his wife are now in Spain, having sailed two weeks ago. The first wife of Colonel Langdon died some two years ago, and she bore him two sons. The eldest is Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, 3d U. S. Inf., and the youngest is Almond Langdon at school in Connecticut.

Instructions issued from the Headquarters of the Army, Dec. 27, 1900, directed officers of the Army in Washington, D. C., and at Washington Barracks and at Fort Myer to assemble, in full uniform, at the office of the Lieutenant General Commanding on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1901, not later than 11:25 a. m., and proceed thence to the Executive Mansion to pay their respects to the President of the United States. The commanding general and general staff officers of the District of Columbia National Guard were invited to assemble in the order named for officers of the Army. The formation was made, under the direction of the Adjutant General, in the following order: 1. Officers on the active list, according to corps and regiments, as given in the Army Register. 2. Officers on the retired list, in the order of corps and regiments to which they formerly belonged.

The Army and Navy were very prominent at a mass-meeting for young men held at Carnegie Hall, New York, Sunday, Dec. 30, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. No less than three major generals were on the platform with the chairman, Mr. W. E. Dodge, viz., Wesley Merritt, John R. Brooke and O. O. Howard. Vice-President-elect Roosevelt was the principal speaker, who commenced by saying: "I do not think that you will grudge me a word of special greeting to the officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army and Navy who are here present. He is a poor citizen who fails to pay peculiar honor to those who have helped to shape his country's ideals. I do not observe any present in the yellow stripes of the cavalry service. It was in the cavalry that I served myself, and that was the reason, perhaps, that we served exclusively on foot. I think it hardly necessary to say to this audience that he is a pretty poor American who is afraid of Uncle Sam's Army and Navy."

Secretary of the Navy John D. Long was a special guest at the banquet of the Algonquin Club at Boston, Mass., Dec. 28, and was royally received. In the course of a speech Mr. Long said: "And now may I, with all modesty, say that the Navy is not without its title to credit. It has led the way, as in Japan. It has made the flag respected. It is rapidly developing into proportions which will enable it to be the safeguard and help of the mighty international commerce that is coming. As our products go abroad all over the globe, as our ships carrying them sail every water, as we are gradually drawn into closer commercial activity with the world, there will be increased necessity for the resources of diplomacy and with these the backing and moral prestige of a corresponding naval strength. I trust it is not to be anticipated that in the better conditions of the future a great foreign trade once built up will be at the risk of any power inclined to obstruct or impair it, but if so there will be no danger so long as the American Navy is animated by the spirit of the American sailor and backed by the heart of the American people."

Mrs. Smith, wife of Major Allen Smith, U. S. A., is passing this winter at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Gen. E. P. Pearson, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Pearson are at the Ebbit Hotel, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Pay Inspector Edwin Putnam, U. S. N., and Mrs. Putnam passed Christmas day with Mrs. Murray in Washington, D. C.

The friends of General Bachelder, U. S. A., regret his severe illness at his apartment in "The Albany," Washington, D. C.

Col. Robert L. Meade, commanding the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard New York, was on Dec. 30 reported seriously ill from an attack of grip.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Perry have had as their guests Professor and Mrs. Osborne of New York and their children for the holidays.

General Sinclair, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Sinclair are passing the winter at the Bancroft, H and 18th streets, N. W., Washington, D .C.

The U. S. Kearsarge, with Admiral Farquhar on board, and the Massachusetts, of the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived at Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 29.

Lieut. G. A. Wieser, 15th Inf., was a visitor this week at Fort Ontario, N. Y., previous to the troops leaving there for Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Mrs. Gertrude T. Peck, daughter of Col. J. C. Wilson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wilson, have returned from Europe and is now with her parents in New York City.

A detachment of cavalry from Fort Myer, Va., rendered honors at the burial recently at Arlington National Cemetery of the late Robert J. Holley, Master, U. S. N.

The long list of New Year honors bestowed by Queen Victoria includes knighthood for Hiram Maxim, the well-known inventor and gunmaker. It is now Sir Hiram Maxim.

Major Guy L. Edie, Surgeon, U. S. V., stationed at Manila, stated in a recent report that there are about 30,000 lepers in the archipelago, the major portion being in the Visayas.

Lieut. John T. Martin, 1st Art., has returned to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, from a holiday visit to his wife's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Royal T. Frank, at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. and Miss Gouverneur and Mrs. Roswell Randall Hoes, wife of Chaplain Hoes, U. S. N., have issued cards for a tea on January 9 at their home, 1,636 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. John R. Sebrie, late chief clerk at the Headquarters, Dept. of Porto Rico, visited in New York this week while en route to Manila for duty at the Headquarters, Division of the Philippines.

Mrs. Adna Queen has issued cards for the marriage of her niece, Miss Kathleen Beale Olven, and Mr. William Gordon Crawford, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., at noon.

Capt. A. S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., whose station is fort Leavenworth, was in Washington, D. C., this week, being examined for promotion and incidentally visiting his many friends in that section.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke and Gen. J. W. Clous have now settled down to their usual duties at Governors Island in connection with the Department of the East, after an exhaustive investigation of the "booz" case.

John Millington Blankenship, formerly of the U. S. Navy, is now associated with the Merchant and Miners' Steam Navigation Company as hull inspector, and in pursuit of his profession has been recently visiting his native city, Richmond, Va. Mr. Blankenship occupies the main office in Baltimore. This company has at the present time no less than fifteen vessels afloat, averaging 3,000 tons each in displacement.

The many military and civic friends of Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, U. S. A. (retired), says the Boston, Mass., "Herald" of Dec. 30, will be pained to learn that he is quite ill at his residence in Roxbury. It is not understood that the General is dangerously ill, and his physician gives the fullest hope of his recovery, but just at present he is confined to his bed and callers are debarred from seeing him. General Dudley's magnificent physique is now standing him in good stead, and is the foundation upon which is built the prophecy of his physician and family that, with the coming of the spring, he will be out and about once more. General Dudley is among the last of the "old Army" that did duty when the frontier was but a little west of the Mississippi. His life then was spent among the wildest Indians of the continent, and he has lived to see the dark and bloody ground girdled with the steel trails of civilization and the forests and fields and plains over which roamed the aborigines thickly dotted with the punctuation marks of the highest civilization. He took an active part in the Civil War, and gained fame for himself in whatever duty he was called upon to perform.

HOW THE 14TH RETURNED TO MANILA.

Manila must have seemed like real home to the boys of the 14th U. S. Infantry when they returned there from China. It if didn't, it was not the fault of the Army folks, from whom the battle-scarred veterans got "all that was coming to them." If some of our anti-expansionists could have been at Manila when the 14th landed and seen how near the soil of Luzon came to seeming like "God's country" just because the American flag was floating over it, they might have got a new idea of what the Philippines mean to our fighting men.

It was on the morning of Nov. 14 that the transport Warren, carrying the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 14th Infantry, anchored in the harbor of Manila. The entire quota of the fighting officers from Colonel Daggett down to the youngest lieutenant was on board. The companies represented on the ship were E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M and the band. Officers and soldiers alike greeted the sight of American territory with cheers. The ship had been 10 days coming from Taku by way of Nagasaki. The Manila "Times" says that Colonel Daggett was under the weather and Major Quinton was in command. This interview is credited to the Major:

"We are all proud of the highest tribute which was ever paid to any command in the history of the Army. When we marched out of the city of Pekin we were escorted by a squadron of the 6th Cavalry and Reilly's Battery, which was detailed for that purpose by General Chaffee. Outside of the city the regiment was drawn up in line, and Colonel Daggett ordered the colors brought to the front. Then, by command of General Chaffee, the national salute of 21 guns was given to our colors. It was an honor unique as being without parallel in the Army, and we deeply felt it."

The Major went on to describe the march to Pekin from Tien-Tsin, and spoke of the attack on the Imperial City, led by Colonel Daggett in person. The entrance was defended by four gates, each of which had to be taken by assault. Then the space between the gates was exposed to an enfilading fire, which accounts for the heavy losses incurred by the 14th. "Finally, after the capture of the four gates," the Major said, "we were right up against the gate of the Forbidden City," and he illustrated by knocking with his clenched fist on the door. "We were ready and able to capture that, too, but we were called off by the Powers. Thus far we had been allowed to go, because the Powers had anticipated our defeat, obviating the necessity of recalling us. But when they saw that we were about to continue and capture the very sanctuary of China, they could not allow that to us, so we were recalled."

There was considerable sickness after reaching Tien-Tsin, and the Adjutant, Captain Learnard, is quoted as saying that fully 10 per cent. of those engaged in the three day's fight were either killed or wounded. From 10 to 15 of the wounded are said to have died since.

Colonel Daggett spoke highly of his men and said their morale was excellent. They did not have to be driven, but were easily led to do their best, a fact which many commanders seem to have overlooked. The men were just as enthusiastic over their commander; as one of them said, "He was in front all the time."

Some of the men denied that there was any looting, and said that not one had brought back anything but valueless trinkets as souvenirs. They told some severe tales of Russian and French cruelty, and said that the Japs were the best soldiers there. Part of the casualties, according to the men, came from miscalculated Russian and British shells, which burst in the midst of the American storming column. The enlisted men enjoyed the remark of one of their number to the effect that he'd "be blamed if ever he put another cent in the missionary box at home; from what he saw in China, they are doing well enough."

What was intended for a rousing reception to the returned infantry was scheduled for the Soldiers' Institute on the evening of the 15th. The house was packed with representatives from the various regiments and with ladies and civilians who had gathered to do honor to the gallant 14th. The only thing lacking was the men themselves, who were not allowed to leave quarters. The hall was neatly decorated with various banners bearing inscriptions such as "Compliments of the season," "Welcome home, gallant Fourteenth," "We're glad to see you back." Seven members of the regiment had managed to leave quarters, and when the audience heard of it they made those seven stand right up and then cheered them so long and so loud that they blushed clean through their China-grown whiskers. One of them arose and returned thanks for the regiment and then a big volley of cheers dropped him in his seat. Then Clinton Steel took the floor to extend the congratulations of his numerous friends in Clark County, Washington, to the many Fourteenth boys who reside there. The Rev. Mr. McLaughlin followed, saying that the American soldier was the grandest Christian character in the world. He said he never knew the honor they were to their country till he reached Manila.

The local poets swooped down on the poor Fourteenth like the wolf on the fold. Some of these efforts in verse were highly praiseworthy, notably so one printed in the Manila "Times" entitled "Our Boys" and signed "B. C.," which runs like this:

They have come to us, back from the seat of the war,
They have come from the enemies' land;
Having manfully fought for the cause of the right,
A war-worn and grim-featured band.
They are with us again, and our hearts all go out,
And how deeply we love them we learn
As we scan their bronzed faces and shout once again
For the old fighting Fourteenth's return.

Yet pause for one moment—a break here and there
In the ranks we can surely perceive;
Not all of our boys have come back from the war;
There are some who are absent on leave.
For the General Commander has given to those
Promotion from out of the corps:
Hush! comrades in silence we'll drain this one glass
To the lads who have gone on before.

There! 'tis gone! and away with all sorrow and care;
Let the world jog as seemeth it best,
'Tis the fortune of war—some carousing it here
And some have gone home to their rest.
The Fourteenth are with us—they're here once again,
So loudly and bravely we'll cheer
For the boys who've returned from the seat of the war,
And a welcome we'll tender them here.

A song composed by one of the members of the regiment was sung with great enjoyment by the men on more than one occasion. It was called the "Battle Song of the Fourteenth," and was sung to the stirring air of "O, Listen to the Band" in the "Runaway Girl." The following is the chorus which was roared out with a lustiness that must have awakened the echoes in the dusty corridors of the Sacred City, accustomed for so many centuries to the fall of muffled feet and the sound of whispering voices:

Marching on, marching on, marching on,
Oh, marching on to Peking.
Sikhs alooting everything;
See us pushing to the fore,
Boxers hiking more and more;
See the Cossacks on the scout;
For the Japs we give a shout;
Hoch der Kaiser, me and Gott,
Though they never fired a shot;
With the allied Armies marching to Peking.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lord William Beresford, who has been ill of peritonitis for two weeks, is dead. He was a younger brother of Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, and was born on July 20, 1847, the third son of the fourth Marquis of Waterford. In 1895 he married the widow of the eighth Duke of Marlborough, who was Lily, daughter of Commodore Price, U. S. N. Lord William was her third husband. She had received a considerable fortune from the estate of her first husband, who was Louis Hamersley, of New York, and had well established her place in London society. A son to Lord William was born on Feb. 4, 1897.

1st Lieut. Walter T. Slack, 47th Vol. Inf., who died of dysentery in the Philippines on Dec. 25, 1900, was born July 10, 1875, at Grayson, Carter County, Ky., was appointed second lieutenant, 2d Kentucky Vol. Inf., May 6, 1898; honorably mustered out, Oct. 31, 1898; appointed second lieutenant, 47th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 17, 1899; first lieutenant, 47th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 26, 1900. He joined his regiment Sept. 9, 1899, and served with it at Camp Meade, Pa., to Nov. 2, 1899; sailed from New York via Suez Canal with his regiment Nov. 3, 1899; arrived at Manila, P. I., Dec. 22, 1899, and served with regiment in the Philippines to Dec. 25, 1900 (date of death).

The "Commercial Advertiser" of Honolulu, Hawaii, announces the death on Dec. 10 of Frank P. Bennett, chief Army teamster at Camp McKinley. As already reported by telegraph he was found dead with a bullet hole in his head and a .38-calibre revolver in his hand. His suicide is believed to have been due to his supposed connection with the death by poison of a young woman, Miss Clara Schneider, with whom he had been intimately acquainted. Her death was credited to suicide, but an investigation was in progress to determine the exact circumstances. Bennett was an Army scout for more than twenty years, and was associated with many noted plainsmen and scouts in the Indian campaigns from 1867 to 1885. For two years he had been in charge of the transportation department at Camp McKinley and had been a familiar figure in Honolulu. During his career as a scout he gained high recommendations from Generals Crook, Miles, Forsythe, McKenzie, Colonel Morrow and others.

The death is announced in London of Sir G. W Allen, the managing proprietor of the "Pioneer" of Allahabad, and the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, two of the leading papers of India. He had great administrative ability, and his life was characterized by tireless industry. He was 60 years of age and was knighted in 1897.

Samuel McDonald who shot and killed Frank Morris, Auditor for the War Department in Washington Dec. 21 and afterwards shot himself, died at the Emergency Hospital, Dec. 29.

Major Alexandre Alberto da Rocha Serpa Pinto, the African explorer, well known in this country, especially to geographical societies, died a few days ago at Lisbon, Portugal.

Capt. Edgar V. Denison, senior captain, 10th battalion, N. G. N. Y., and one of the veteran officers of the New York Guard died at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 30.

Lord William George Armstrong, inventor of the Armstrong gun, and a writer upon electrical and scientific topics, died at his home at Cragside, England, Dec. 27, 1900. He was born in 1810 and originally was intended for a solicitor, but in early life exhibited a passion for scientific pursuits, especially the study of electricity. While still a very young man he invented the hydro-electric machine. Next he invented the hydraulic crane, and, later on, extended the application of the hydraulic system to a great variety of hoists and other machinery. To manufacture these he and a few friends founded the Elswick Works, near Newcastle, and it was there, in 1854, that he produced the first of the famous rifled ordnance guns, which have since made his name familiar all over the civilized world. During his long career he was the recipient of degrees from many institutions of learning, of various orders from European and other governments, and of frequent honors from the leading scientific societies.

Gen. Elias Wright, a veteran of the Civil War, died at Atlantic City, Jan. 2, 1901. He was seventy-one years old. In 1861 he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and was successively promoted to captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. He was brevetted brigadier general before retirement.

Brevet Capt. Edward Hoppy, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home at Frazer, Pa., Jan. 1, 1901. He served in the Regular Army and lost an arm at the battle of Bull Run. He was one of the officers who were detailed to guard the penitentiary when Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators were hanged. He was also detailed to guard the funeral cortege that bore the body of Abraham Lincoln from Washington to Springfield. Captain Hoppy first joined the Service as a private of Co. D, 2d Art., in May, 1854, and was appointed a lieutenant in the 44th Inf. July 28, 1866. He was retired Nov. 8, 1871. For gallant service at the battle of Bull Run and for faithful service during the war he was brevetted first lieutenant and captain.

Many Navy officers who have in times past been the recipients of the open-handed hospitality of Thomas E. Matlack, in Lima, Peru, will be sorry to hear of his death in that city Dec. 2, 1900, from cancer, a disease from which he had been suffering for some time. Mr. Matlack was a thorough American and never failed in his hospitality to all American Navy men with whom he came in contact. He went to Peru from Chile in 1870, but was a native of West Chester, Pa., and from his birthplace originally emigrated to Chile in 1852. At the time of his death he was considerably over seventy years of age. He was much thought of among his adopted people, and was regarded as one of the ablest men of his time. During his long stay in Peru he saw some of the most momentous changes which have agitated that South American republic during the most important period in her history. His remains were interred in the English cemetery, a short distance outside the walls of Lima.

Mrs. Freeman, wife of Capt. Henry W. Freeman, died suddenly Dec. 31 at her residence in South Orange, N. J. She was prominent in social circles in the Oranges.

Right Rev. Charles R. Hale, a distinquished divine, who died Dec. 25, 1900, at Cairo, Ill., served with credit in the U. S. Navy as Chaplain from March 10, 1863, to March 26, 1871, when he resigned.

Mrs. Virginia Evans King, who died Dec. 30, belonged to a prominent Pennsylvania family and was the widow of Col. William S. King, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., who died Aug. 2, 1895.

Gen. Russell B. Shepard, who served with distinction during the Civil War as Colonel of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery and was brevetted Brigadier General, died at Skowhegan, Me., Jan. 1, aged 72.

Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein, who attained prominence as an Army nurse during the Civil War, died at Redhill, near Morristown, Pa., Jan. 2, aged 76. The deceased was regent of the Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association and until recently was regent of the Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Capt. Robert L. Burnett, chief clerk in the United States Pension Office, New York City, died on Dec. 31, 1900, of apoplexy at his home, 69 West 105th street. Captain Burnett entered the service of the United States on April 19, 1861, in the Washington Grays at Philadelphia. The following month he was made first lieutenant of the 12th U. S. Infantry. He was in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and the second Bull Run. After the war he served in Arizona with the 21st Infantry against the Apaches. He resigned in 1870. A son survives him.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKELJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 139, DEC. 12, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. which convened at Tuguegaras, Cagayan, P. I., pursuant to S. O. 36, Dept. of Northern Luzon, May 26, 1900, and of which Major Joel T. Kirkman, 16th U. S. Inf., was president, and Captain Edward R. Chrisman, 16th U. S. Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Hamilton H. Blunt, 49th Inf. U. S. V. Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The accused was found guilty of the charge. Specification 1 alleged an assault upon an enlisted man without just cause or provocation; Specification 4, that the accused took $10 from an enlisted man to make some purchases for him, kept part of the change, telling the man that he was not going to give him anything, and that he would "give him —— if anything;" Specification 6, that the accused "did curse in a loud and boisterous tone private Harly by calling him a 'red ——'; also saying at the time 'I do not like a red nigger anyhow,' immediately thereafter striking the said Private Harly with his fist;" Specification 8, alleges that Blunt sent a letter to the adjutant of his regiment containing "an absolutely willful and maliciously false" statement concerning his first sergeant, "and known by said Captain Blunt to be false;" Specification 11 alleges the appropriation of a pair of khaki trousers worth $1.12, the property of a deceased soldier. Of these charges the accused was found guilty and sentenced "to be dismissed from the Service." The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. Hamilton H. Blunt, 49th Inf., U. S. V., having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon: Executive Mansion, Dec. 13, 1900.—The sentence in the foregoing case of Captain Hamilton H. Blunt, 49th Inf., U. S. V., is confirmed and will be duly executed.—William McKinley. By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. Hamilton H. Blunt, 49th Inf., U. S. V., will take effect Jan. 2, 1901, from which date Captain Blunt will cease to be an officer of the Army. By command of Lieutenant General Miles.

TARIFF CIRCULAR 118, DEC. 26, 1900, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, it is hereby ordered that Tariff Circular No. 117, dated War Department, Washington, Dec. 15, 1900, is modified so that the last paragraph thereof shall read:

This order will take effect immediately and will cease to operate after the 15th day of January, 1901, as to Cuba, and after the 15th day of March, 1901, as to the Philippine Islands.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

G. O. 26, DEC. 24, DEPT. MISSOURI.

Pursuant to Par. 21, S. O. 286, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., Major Winfield E. Edgerly, 7th Cav., is relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General, Dept. of the Missouri.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:
R. E. L. MICHIE, A. G.

CIR. 6, DEC. 24, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The attention of post commanders is invited to the following communication of the chief surgeon of the Dept. The regulations therein referred to will be properly enforced.

By command of Brigadier General Lee.
R. E. L. MICHIE, A. G.

CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF MISSOURI,
Omaha, Neb., Dec. 24, 1900.

To the Adjutant General, Dept. of the Missouri, Omaha, Neb.:

Sir—I have the honor to report that I have been directed by the Surgeon General of the Army to bring to the notice of the Dept. Commander the alleged disregard of the requirments of paragraphs 1415 and 1422 of the Army Regulations, and to respectfully request that all ambulances marked with a red cross shall be used hereafter as therein prescribed.

If at any place there are ambulance wagons in excess of the requirements of the Medical Dept., which it is necessary to employ for ordinary transportation purposes, it is suggested that the red cross be erased, as this emblem can lawfully only be used to designate the wagons, material and personnel which pertain to the Medical Dept. It is also requested that the enforcement of the decision (Circular No. 13, Headquarters of the Army, Dec. 15, 1891), forbidding the use of the "red cross" ambulance as a hearse, may be insisted upon.

Very respectfully,
JAS. P. KIMBALL,
Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon.

G. O. 6, DEC. 21, DEPT. OF CUBA.

The Chief Surgeon of the Dept. having reported that it is now well established that malaria, yellow fever and filarial infection are transmitted by the bites of mosquitoes, the following precautions will, upon his recommendation, be taken for the protection of the troops against the bites of these insects:

1. The universal use of mosquito bars in all barracks and especially in all hospitals, and also in field service when practicable.

2. The destruction of the larvae or young mosquitoes, comomnly known as "wiggletails," or "wigglers," by the use of petroleum on the water where they breed.

The mosquito does not fly far and seeks shelter when the wind blows; so it is usually the case that each community breeds its own supply of mosquitoes in water barrels, fire buckets, post holes, old cans, cesspools or undrained puddles.

An application of one ounce of kerosene to each fifteen square feet of water, twice a month, will destroy not only all the young, but the adult females who come to lay their eggs. The water in cisterns or tanks is not affected for drinking or washing purposes by this application if only it is drawn from below and not dipped out.

For pools or puddles of a somewhat permanent character, draining or filling up is the best remedy.

The Medical Dept. will furnish oil for the purpose above mentioned.

Post commanders will carefully carry out these precautions.

By command of Major General Wood:
H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

G. O. 151, DEC. 15, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO.

Publishes tables showing the results of the Small Arms firing in this Dept. for the year 1900.

CIR. 7, DEC. 7, DEPT. COLORADO.

Publishes extracts in connection with G. O., No. 25, c. s., these headquarters, relating to excusing troop cooks from gymnastic exercises heretofore published in the Army and Navy Journal.

G. O. 22, DEC. 28, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Capt. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., is relieved from duty as acting ordnance officer and inspector of small arms practice, Dept. of Colorado, to date, Dec. 31, 1900, and 1st Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, 9th Cav., aide-de-camp, is announced as acting ordnance officer and inspector of small arms practice of the Dept., to date Jan. 1, 1901.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., accompanied by Major Cunliffe H. Murray, Inspector General, U. S. V., acting aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on business connected with the improvement of a roadway through the military reservation at the post. (Dec. 27 D. L.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major A. C. Sharpe, inspector general, U. S. V., inspector general of the Dept., will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., and return to Denver, Colo. (Dec. 21, D. Colo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 21, S. O. 296, Dec. 21, 1900, H. Q. A., as relates to A. A. Surg. Thomas W. Jackson, U. S. A., is so amended as to direct him upon his arrival at San Francisco Cal., to report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for temporary duty at the general hospital. (Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

The Q. M.'s Depot at Cienfugos, Cuba, having been abolished, Capt. Walter B. Barker, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is detailed as Disbursing Officer of Island Funds and Paymaster of Rural Guards with station at Cienfugos, Cuba, relieving 1st Lieut. W. A. Raibourn, 10th Inf. Lieut. Raibourn, 10th Inf., will remain on duty, with station at Cienfugos, Cuba, as Engineer Officer of the District of Cienfugos, and is in addition thereto temporarily detailed as Inspector of Rural Guards. (Dec. 20, D. Cuba.)

Capt. Walter B. Barker, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will assume general supervision of construction work now under charge of Capt. H. B. Chamerlin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., at Colon, Cuba, relieving the latter mentioned officer of the duties connected therewith and receipting to him for island funds and property pertaining thereto. (Dec. 20, D. Cuba.

Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., upon being relieved by Capt. Barker, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and take station. (Dec. 20, D. Cuba.)

Capt. John J. Bradley, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols. (first lieutenant, 14th Inf.), will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis for temporary duty until March 15, 1901, when he will report by letter to H. Q. A. for further orders. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Terence M. Flood is transferred to Fort Warren, Mass. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The resignation by Capt. William H. Hart, commissary of subsistence, U. S. A., of his commission as 1st lieutenant of cavalry (7th regiment) only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 11, 1900. (Dec. 28, H. Q. A.)

Major Edward E. Dravo, Chief Commissary, will proceed to San Juan, P. R., on the transport McClellan, with a view to informing himself of the conditions under which subsistence supplies can be promptly furnished to the troops serving in the District of Porto Rico. (Jan. 2, D. E.)

Com. Sergt. James Powers, U. S. A., will proceed to Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba, for duty. (Dec. 17, D. S.)

Com. Sergt. George M. Kaltschmidt, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Mott, New Jersey, for duty. (Dec. 17, D. S.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Steward Raymond S. Bamberger, Porto Rico regiment, will proceed to San Juan, P. R., for duty at the post hospital. (Dec. 14, D. P. R.)

1st Lieuts. Albert E. Truby, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and Romulus F. Walton, commissary, 10th Inf., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. at Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba. (Dec. 22, D. Cuba.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William E. Richards, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

Par. 4, S. O. 300, Dec. 24, 1900, H. Q. A., relating to Hospital Steward Harry A. Sill, is revoked. He will report on or before expiration of his furlough to the C. O., Springfield Armory, Mass., for duty. (Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward William H. Lyon, now at West Point, New York, is transferred to Fort McPherson, Georgia. (Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Murray Acklin (appointed Dec. 27, 1900), now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. William R. S. George, having reported, is assigned to duty at the post of San Juan, P. R., and will proceed there on the first transport sailing from New York for San Juan. (Dec. 28, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. William R. S. George, having reported, is assigned to duty at the post of San Juan, and will proceed there on the first transport sailing from New York. (Dec. 28, D. E.)

Hospital Steward A. J. Ratcliff, P. R regiment, will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R. (Ponce, Dec. 17.)

Leave for four days is granted A. A. Surg. Arlington Pond. (Fort Preble, Jan. 3.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Marshall M. Cloud, Asst. Surg., is extended six months. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Hobart E. Warren will report to Capt. Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., recruiting officer, No. 1515 Larimer street, Denver, Col., for duty. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hosp. Steward Jacob F. Fisher is transferred to Fort Apache, Ariz. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

Major George W. Adair, Surgeon, of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., vice Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., relieved. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

A. Hosp. Steward Guy C. Bean, Hospital Corps, will return to station, San Francisco, Cal., with permission to delay thirty days en route. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands: John H. Allen, Henry D. Brown, William F. Graham, Lawrence McEvoy, Frederick H. Mills, Joseph Pettyjohn, Richard J. Price, Joseph W. Reddy, Shannon Richmond, Anton R. Schier, Alfred T. Short, Robert S. Spilman, Theodore H. Weisenburg. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The payment of troops in the Dept. of Dakota on the muster of Dec. 31, 1900, will be made by Major Herbert M. Lord, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., as follows: At Forts Assiniboine, Harrison and Keogh, Montana; Fort Yates, N. D., and Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., in checks to be sent by registered mail or express, or in currency shipped by express; and at Fort Snelling, Minn., in person. (Dec. 22, D. D.)

Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, will pay troops in the District of Porto Rico on muster of Dec. 31, 1900, at San Juan, Ponce, Aibonito, Henry Barracks and Mayaguez. (Dec. 29, D. E.)

Payment to troops in Dept. of Texas on the muster of Dec. 31, 1900, will be made as follows: By Major John L. Bullis, Chief Paymaster, at Fort Sam Houston, and by check, or in currency, shipped by express, at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh, Ringgold and Camp Eagle Pass Texas. (Dec. 26, D. Texas.)

The troops in the Dept. of the Lakes will be paid on the muster of Dec. 31, 1900, as follows: By Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, U. S. A., in person at Fort Wayne, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Thomas Ky.; by Major Beecher B. Ray, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., in person at Fort Sheridan, Ill. and by checks to be sent by registered mail or express, or in currency shipped by express at Fort Brady, Mich.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. (Dec. 26, D. L.)

The following assignment of paymasters to pay troops on the muster of Dec. 31, 1900, is made: Major E. S. Dodge, Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster of the Dept., in person, at Morro Castle, Santiago; by express at San Luis, Guantanamo, Manzanillo, Bayamo, Holguin and Puerto Principe; Major J. W. Dawes, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., in person, at Columbia Barracks, Cabana Barracks, and the posts and batteries constituting the defenses of Havana; Major Otto Becker, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., in person, at Hamilton Barracks and Rowell Barracks; by express at Ciego de Avila. (Dec. 29, D. Cuba.)

Major Joseph S. Wilkins, additional paymaster, U. S. V., now at Marysville, Ohio, on sick leave, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Charles W. Whipple O. D., is still further extended three months. (Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, O. D., will proceed to Bridgeport and Hartford and Springfield, via Waterbury and Torrington, Conn., on business pertaining to the manufacture of field ammunition. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., acting inspector general of the Dept., will proceed to Galveston, Tex., on inspection duty and return to San Antonio. (Dec. 26, D. T.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

1st Lieut. Herman A. Sievert, 4th Cav., now at Los Angeles, Cal., on sick leave, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. W. S. Valentine, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Dec. 21, D. Colo.)

Corp. R. E. Tewsmith and F. Cieslak, H, 5th Cav., have been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for 7 days is granted 2d Lieut. G. B. Comly, 5th Cav. (Fort Myer, Dec. 22.)

Corp. W. C. Renick, B, 5th Cav., has been promoted to sergeant.

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

First Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, 7th Cav., is relieved from his present duty and will proceed to join his troop. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. A. R. CHAFFEE.

Leave for seven days, to take effect during the month of January, 1901, is granted Major Charles A. P. Hatfield, 8th Cav., commanding District of Puerto Principe. (Dec. 21, D. Cuba.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept., is granted Lieut. W. W. Whitside, 10th Cav. (Dec. 20, D. Cuba.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

2d Lieut. A. E. Waldron, 1st Art., is detailed Adjt. and Rec. Officer. (Key West Bks., Dec. 18.)

Corp. G. A. Robertson and C. W. Samson, M, 1st Art., have been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. A. G. Jenkins, 1st Art., is relieved as Q. M. and Commissary. (Key West Bks., Dec. 24.)

2d Lieut. A. E. Waldron, 1st Art., is detailed Q. M. and Commissary. (Key West Bks., Dec. 24.)

2d Lieut. W. F. Stewart, Jr., 1st Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Dade, Dec. 25.)

2d Lieut. W. F. Steward, Jr., 1st Art., will proceed to Tampa on Q. M. business. (Fort Dade, Dec. 26.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., is relieved as Q. M., Commissary and Ord. Officer, and 1st Lieut. S. A. Kephart is detailed in his stead. (Fort Du Pont, Dec. 28.)

2d Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Du Pont, Dec. 27.)

Capt. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art., is detailed member of Exchange Council. (Fort Hancock, Dec. 30.)

2d Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., is detailed Treasurer and Librarian. (Fort Du Pont, Dec. 30.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. E. S. Strong, Adjutant, 4th Art. (Jan. 3, D. E.)

Leave from Jan. 8 to Feb. 15, 1901, inclusive, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Bunnell, Jr., 4th Art., Recruiting Officer. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. J. I. RODGERS.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., to take effect Dec. 16, 1900. (Dec. 15, D. P. R.)

Corp. E. P. Stedman, C, 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Corporals M. P. O'Brien and B. J. Jarl, G, 7th Art., have been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. S. B. Hamilton, 7th Art., is detailed Q. M. Commissary and Treasurer. (Fort Schuyler, Jan. 1.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James F. Brady, 7th Art., Recruiting Officer, is extended one day. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, 7th Art., to Fort Riley, Kans., for duty with Siege Battery O, 7th Art. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

The leave granted Capt. Elias Chandler, 1st Inf., collector of customs, is extended one month. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. R. COMBA.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Walter H. Chatfield, 5th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Dec. 31, D. L.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, 6th Inf., is still further extended one month. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. G. M. RANDALL.

2d Lieut. John R. Kelly, 8th Inf., to Fort Assinniboine, Mont., and relieve 2d Lieut. Francis W. Healy, 8th Inf., who will join his company at Fort Snelling, Minn. (Dec. 21, D. D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Inf., is extended eight days. (Dec. 21, D. D.)

2d Lieut. Nathaniel R. Chamblins, 8th Inf., is directed to report to Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., president of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., for examination. (Dec. 28, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Edward W. Perkins, 8th Inf., is directed to report in person to Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, President of the Army retiring board, at St. Paul, Minnesota, for examination. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. E. P. EWERS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 28, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, 10th Inf., is further extended ten days. (Dec. 28, H. Q. A.)

The seven days' leave granted Major Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf., is extended five days. (Dec. 24, D. M.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Corp. W. A. Goslee, F, 11th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. C. O. Johnson, C, 11th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf. (Dec. 28, H. Q. A.)

Major Francis W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., will proceed to Ponce, P. R., and assume command of that post. (Dec. 14, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. E. A. Macklin, 11th Inf., is detailed Post Q. M. (Fort McPherson, Dec. 30.)

Capt. R. M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort McPherson, Dec. 31.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. BISBEE.

Capt. John H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, New York, and will join

his company. (Jan. 2. H. Q. A.)

Capt. A. B. Scott, 13th Inf., is relieved as Summary Court. (Fort McPherson, Dec. 31.)

Capt. James R. Lindsay, 13th Inf., now on temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and relieve 1st Lieut. Albert S. Brookes, 18th Inf., from recruiting duty in that city. Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

2d Lieut. G. A. Wieser, 15th Inf., will proceed to Fort Ontario, N. Y., so as to arrive there and make an inspection with a view to condemnation of certain public property at that post. (Dec. 29, D. E.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

2d Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, Jr., 16th Inf., at Cincinnati, Ohio, on sick leave, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for recruiting duty. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, Jr., 16th Inf., now at Cincinnati, Ohio, on sick leave, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for recruiting duty. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. BURT.

Leave for twelve days is granted Major David B. Wilson, 25th Inf., acting chief commissary of the Dept., Omaha, Neb. (Dec. 29, D. M.)

42D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Capt. George DeG. Catlin, 42d Inf. (first lieutenant, 2d Inf.), having tendered the resignation of his volunteer commission, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service of the United States, only, to take effect Jan. 2, 1901. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Hospital Steward Arthur J. Ratcliff, Porto Rico regiment, will proceed at once to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., for duty, instead of to San Juan. (Dec. 14, D. P. R.)

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed by the Secretary of War to meet from time to time at the call of the president of the board at St. Paul, Minn., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A.; Major P. Henry Ray, 8th Inf.; Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., recorder. (Dec. 28, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Screven, Ga., Jan. 7, to examine Mr. Austin J. Chapman, 132 Houston street, Savannah, Ga., for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery. Detail—Major James O'Hara, 1st Art.; Capt. Alexander D. Schenck, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. John L. Hayden, 1st Art. (Dec. 31, D. E.)

A board of officers will meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Charles E. Schildt, Bat. D, 4th Art., for the position of post Q. M. sergeant. Detail—Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, 2d Art.; Capt. William Wiegel, Q. M., 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf. (Dec. 28, D. E.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Battalion Sergt. Major Thomas Leonard, 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Sergt. Wesley Porter, band, 9th Cav.; Sergt. Michael Martin, Co. I, 22d Inf.; 1st Class Private Peter Wenner, ordnance detachment, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey. (Dec. 27, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignements to regiments of officers recently promoted are made:

Capt. Hollis C. Clark (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 25th U. S. Inf.), to the 24th Inf., to date from Sept. 23, 1900, vice Cartwright, deceased. He will remain on duty at his present station until further orders.

Capt. George C. Saffarans (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 10th Inf.), to the 2d Inf., Co. C, to date from Oct. 5, 1900, vice Turner promoted.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 13th Inf., to the 8th Inf., Co. F, to date from Oct. 9, 1900, vice Taylor, promoted. He will join his company.

Capt. Lutz Wahl (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 21st Inf.), to the 21st Inf., Co. K, to date from Oct. 31, 1900, vice Sparrow retired.

Capt. William P. Jackson (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 24th Inf.). to the 3d Inf., Co. H, to date from Nov. 13, 1900, vice Yeatman promoted. He will proceed to join his company.

1st Lieut. Charles M. Bundel (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 4th Inf.), to the 25th Inf., Co. F, to date from Sept. 23, 1900, vice Clark, promoted. He will join his company.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr. (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 20th Inf.), to the 10th Inf., Co. G, to date from Oct. 5, 1900, vice Saffarans promoted. He will remain on duty with the 20th Inf. until further orders.

1st Lieut. Laurence Halstead (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 11th Inf.), to the 13th Inf., Co. K, to date from Oct. 9, 1900, vice Pierce promoted. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty at that post.

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Van Duyne (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 24th Inf.), to the 11th Inf., to date from Oct. 15, 1900, vice Brookfield resigned. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will remain on duty with the 24th Inf. until further orders.

1st Lieut. Charles D. Herron (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 18th Inf.), to the 21st Inf., Co. A, to date from Oct. 31, 1900, vice Wahl promoted. He will join his company.

1st Lieut. Robert B. Calvert (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 18th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., to date from Nov. 13, 1900, vice Jackson, promoted. He will join his regiment and his regimental commander will assign him to a company. (Dec. 29, H. Q. A.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sick leave until Aug. 23, 1901, is granted Cadet Edmond M. Scott, 2d Class, U. S. M. A. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

The following named electrician sergeants are assigned to duty at the stations designated after their respective names: Henry P. Adams, Fort Point, Cal.; William P. McCann, Fort St. Philip, La.; James H. Wetherholt, Fort Fremont, S. C. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sergeant John T. Hines (appointed Dec. 29, 1900, from sergeant, Battery F, 1st Art.), will be sent to Fort Wetherill, Rhode Island, for duty. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sergeant Charles H. McGibney (appointed Dec. 29, 1900, from corporal, Battery M, 4th Art.), will be sent to Fort Constitution, N. H. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Jan. 7. Detail—Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 7th Art.; Capt. John A. Lundeen, 7th Art.; Capt. George F. E. Harrison, Q. M., 7th Art.; Capt. Edward T. Brown, 7th Art.; Capt. James C. Bush, 7th Art.; Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Steele, 7th Art. Capt. Granger Adams, Adjt., 7th Art., J. A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 3, D. E.)

RECRUITING DUTY.

The following named officers will report without delay to Major David J. Craigie, 25th Inf., at No. 1316 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa., for assignment to recruiting duty temporarily: 1st Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, 6th Art. (now at Thomson, Georgia, on sick leave of absence of which he availed himself at San Francisco, Cal.); 1st Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 10th Inf. (now in this city on ordinary leave of absence of which he availed himself at Pasa Caballos, Cuba). (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, from the 4th U. S. Cav. to the 1st Cav., Troop I; 1st Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, from the 1st Cav. to the 4th Cav., Troop E. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are upon their own application placed upon the retired list: First Sergeant Timothy Callaghan, Co. C, 2d Inf.; 1st Sergt. John O'Leary, Company G, 14th Inf. (Jan. 2, H. Q. A.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, JAN. 3, H. Q. A.

The leave granted Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., is extended one month.

Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, C. E., to New York temporarily.

The leave granted Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav., is extended one month.

Capt. Orving W. Rand, Assistant Surgeon, to Fort Hancock, to relieve Capt. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, who will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

First Lieut. Henry A. Webber, Assistant Surgeon, to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

First Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, O. D., to Fort Greble.

Capt. Frederick Marsh, 6th Art., will report in person to Major William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf., at No. 25 Third avenue, New York City, New York, for recruiting duty. (Dec. 31, H. Q. A.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 3 for Seattle.
ALMOND BRANCH*—Arrived at Manila Dec. 29.
ARGYLL*—Sailed from Nagasaki Jan. 1 for Portland, Oregon.
ALGOA*—Sailed from Manila Nov. 29 for San Francisco.
ATHENIAN*—Sailed from Taku, China, Dec. 21, for Seattle.
AZTEC*—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 1 for Manila.
BELGIAN KING*—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 8.
BURNSIDE—Arrived at Manila Dec. 6.
BUCKINGHAM*—Sailed from Portland, Ore., Nov. 10 for Manila.
BUFORD—Arrived at Manila Dec. 29.
CALIFORNIAN*—Sailed from Taku Nov. 30 for San Francisco.
CONEMAUGH*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.
CROOK—Arrived at New York Dec. 22.
EGBERT—Arrived at Manila.
FEDERICA*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 11 for San Francisco.
FLINTSHIRE*—Out of charter at San Francisco, Cal.
GARONNE*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 7.
GRANT—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 31.
HANCOCK—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 1 for Manila.
INDIANA*—Sailed from Taku Oct. 10 for Nagasaki.
INGALLS—Sailed from Havana Jan. 1 for New York.
KINTUCK*—Sailed from Seattle Dec. 15 for Manila.
KILPATRICK*—Arrived at Singapore Dec. 29.
KVARREN*—Out of charter.
LAWTON—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 2.
LEELANAW*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 8 for San Francisco.
LENNOX*—Arrived at Manila Nov. 8.
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 15 for Manila.
McCLELLAN—Arrived at New York Dec. 31.
McPHERSON—Arrived at New York Dec. 19.
MEADE—Arrived at Manila Dec. 31.
OOPACK*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 18 for San Francisco.
PARLING*—Sailed from Manila Nov. 24 for San Francisco.
PENNSYLVANIA*—At Manila, P. I.
PORT ALBERT*—Arrived at Manila Nov. 11.
PORT STEPHENS—Sailed from Manila Dec. 29 for Seattle.
RAWLINS—Arrived at New York Dec. 31.
RELIEF—At Manila.
ROSECRANS—Arrived at Manila Dec. 13.
SEDGWICK—Arrived at New York Jan. 4.
SEWARD—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 10.
SIAM*—Out of charter.
SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila Dec. 15.
STRATHGYLE*—Out of charter.
SUMNER—At Nagasaki Jan. 1, en route to China.
TERRY—At New York, N. Y.
THYRA*—Sailed from Portland Dec. 31 for Manila.
THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 17 for Manila.
UNIVERSE*—Out of charter at San Francisco.
WARREN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 30 for San Francisco.
WESTMINSTER*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.
WRIGHT—At New York, N. Y.
WYEFIELD*—Sailed from Manila Dec. 14 for San Francisco.
WILHELMINA*—Sailed from Manila Dec 13 for Seattle.
*Means chartered vessels.

CIRCULAR 55, DEC. 31, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Authorizes payment by Quartermaster's Department of transportation to civilian physicians employed to examine recruits.

Section 2 reads as follows: Article 13. Regulations Army transport service amended as follows:

13. Transport Quartermasters.—To each transport shall be assigned, when required by nature of service, a transport quartermaster, who shall be an officer of the Quartermaster's Department selected or appointed with special reference to the needs of the transport service and under the direction of the general superintendent, to act as quartermaster, supercargo and disbursing officer of the ship.

The transport quartermaster will be the representative on board of the ship of the general superintendent, and all orders for the ship will be given to and through him. He will have general direction of the movements of the ship and be in general charge of its business and responsible for proper care and disposition of passengers and freights until delivered at their destination, leaving, however, the master and chief engineer of the ship to exercise full and unquestioned control and authority over all matters within their technical purview and for which they are professionally responsible as immediate heads of deck and engine departments. Any orders to be given by the transport quartermaster touching the deck or engine departments will be made to or through the master.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

G. O. 142, DEC. 29, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the proceedings of a court-martial at Lingayen, P. I., which tried 2d Lieut. Victor J. Bergstrom for drunkenness. He was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and sentenced to dismissal. The sentence was commuted to forfeiture of half pay during the rest of his service.

THE 14TH'S CLOSE SHAVE AT TAKU.

The embarkation of the 2d and 3d battalions of the 14th Inf. on the transport Warren at Taku on Nov. 3 was almost attended by a tragedy. They were loaded on the British steamlighter Ichang, chartered by the G. M. Dept. In attempting to cross the bar at the mouth of the river, the lighter grounded in the face of a heavy wind and at low tide. By strenuous efforts the 2d battalion was transferred to the lighter Linsi, and the Ichang then floated. A choppy sea was running, it was 11:30 p. m., the night was dark, and the captain of the tug Liscome towing the Linsi lost his nerve. Upon nearing the Warren, he saw that a small line was passed to the lighter from the transport, and he immediately cast off from the lighter, which began to drift. Then Capt. F. E. Frazier of the Warren rose to the occasion. He sent small boats to the rescue of the lighter, which they succeeded in bringing to an anchorage. The 3d battalion had been previously transshipped to the Warren in safety.

Captain Frazier was presented with a testimonial signed by all the officers of the 14th, which contained this tribute: "The service is to be congratulated that it possesses men equipped with the zeal, capacity and intelligence of the class of men that Captain Frazier so ably represents."

UNITED STATES ARMY REGULATIONS.

A new edition of the Regulations for the Army of the United States, 1895, has been issued by the War Department. In the volume are Appendixes Nos. 1 and 2, separately indexed, showing changes to Jan. 1, 1900, and Appendix No. 3, showing changes to Oct. 1, 1900, also paragraphs changed to Oct. 1, 1900.

The following is the list of paragraphs in the Regulations of 1895 referred to in the Appendix 1, with the G. O. or Circular from the Headquarters of the Army, in which the change was made:

Par.	Par.
30. Cir. 1, '96.	866. G. O. 56, '98.
40. G. O. 121, '98.	868. G. O. 109, '98.
46. G. O. 58, '97; G. O. 77, '98.	870-871. G. O. 109, '98.
65-72. G. O. 182, '98; Cir. 3, '98.	878-879. G. O. 91, '98; G. O. 75, '98.
85. G. O. 151, '98.	882. G. O. 91, '98.
106. G. O. 126, '98.	886. G. O. 151, '98.
107. Cir. 2, Feb. 6, '96.	888. G. O. 91, '98.
115. G. O. 45, '98; Cir. 48, '98.	891. G. O. 156, '98.
129-130. G. O. 75, '97; Cir. 3, '98.	902. G. O. 49, '98.
140. G. O. 100, '98.	929. G. O. 49, '98.
141. G. O. 104, Oct. 11, '98.	994. G. O. 179, '98.
148. G. O. 10, March 3, '97; Cir. 3, '98.	1012-1014. G. O. 8, '98; Cir. 5, '98; Cir. 8, '98.
159. Cir. 3, '98.	1020. Cir. 5, '98.
162. Cir. 27, '97.	1032. G. O. 62, '97.
164. Cir. 6, '98.	1037. Cir. 3, '98.
177. G. O. 42, '97; G. O. 135, '98.	1068-1069. G. O. 23, '98.
191. G. O. 10, '97.	1093. G. O. 2, '98.
212-225. G. O. 99, '98.	1109. G. O. '97.
215-218. G. O. 82, '98; Cir. 24, '98.	1117. G. O. 40, '97.
220. Cir. 24, '98.	1118. G. O. 53, '97.
223. G. O. 77, '98	1122. Cir. 11, '97.
257. G. O. 42, '97; Cir. 9, '96.	1147. G. O. 2, '98.
263. Cir. 8, '96.	1178. Cir. 1, '96.
276. Cir. 26, '97.	1180. Cir. 1, '98.
280. G. O. 94, '98.	1193. Cir. 5, '96.
283. G. O. 94, '98.	1194. Cir. 57, '98.
302. G. O. 94, '98.	1208. G. O. 17, '98.
346. G. O. 33, '97.	1214. G. O. 10, '97.
408. G. O. 10, '97.	1231. Cir. 11, '96.
507. G. O. 121, '98.	1252. G. O. 106, '98.
512. G. O. 8, '98.	1262. G. O. 110, '98.
530. G. O. 37, '96.	1272. G. O. 148, '98; Cir. 11, '96; Cir. 52, '98.
533. G. O. 179, '98.	1275. G. O. 110, '98.
533. G. O. 37, '96.	1284-1285. G. O. 106, '98; Cir. 1, '96.
573. G. O. 10, '97.	1289-1290. Cir. 1, '96.
594. Cir. 10, '98.	1301. G. O. 65, '98; G. O. 119, '98.
596-597. G. O. 139, '98.	1309. G. O. 121, '98.
633. G. O. 179, '98.	1331. Cir. 17, '97.
637. G. O. 173, '98.	1348-1346. G. O. 31, '96. G. O. 75, '97; G. O. 179, '98; Cir. 8, '96.
641-643. G. O. 37, '96.	1369. Cir. 3, '96.
658. Cir. 11, '96.	1382-1388. G. O. 183, '98.
683. Cir. 27, '97.	1412-1413. G. O. 9, '96; G. O. 60, '97.
709. G. O. 10, '97; G. O. 179, '98.	1421. Cir. 3, '98.
710. Cir. 11, '96.	1442. Cir. 57, '98.
716. G. O. 179, '98.	1444-1445. Cir. 2, '96.
723. Cir. 1, '97.	1447. Cir. 2, '96.
729-730. G. O. 169, '98.	1460. Cir. 2, '96.
784-788. Cir. 2, '97.	1468. G. O. 71, '98.
795. G. O. 56, '98.	1470. G. O. 17, '97.
824. Cir. 9, '98.	1524. G. O. 58, '97.
842. G. O. 71, '98.	1544. G. O. 4, '96; G. O. 22, '96; G. O. 17, '97.
844. Cir. 3, '97.	1551. Cir. 50, '98.
854. Cir. 6, '96.	
857-860. G. O. 11, '98.	

All the above mentioned changes were published in the Army and Navy Journal at the time of issue of the orders or circulars.

ARMY WIVES IN WASHINGTON.

The following is a list of the wives of Army officers at present residing in Washington, D. C., with addresses, whose husbands are on duty at other stations: Mrs. R. H. Anderson, 702 19th street; Mrs. C. G. Ayres, 1227 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. G .S. Bingham, 1326 Wallach place; Mrs. William E. Birkhimer, 1830 H street; Mrs. J. Y. Mason Blunt, 1748 P street; Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge, 1616 H street; Mrs. George L. Byram, 1309 17th street; Mrs. L. V. Caziare, 1603 O street; Mrs. J. E. Cusack, 1846 16th street; Mrs. O. H. Ernst, 1321 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 1522 31st street; Mrs. E. M. Hayes, the Fredonia; Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg, 1414 Hopkins place; Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, 1451 Q street; Mrs. William R. Hall, 1520 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. William L. Kenly, 1359 Columbia road; Mrs. Henry P. Kingsbury, 1747 Q street; Mrs. J. T. Kirkman, the Colonial, 15th and H streets; Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, 1834 I street; Mrs. Edward Lloyd, the Varnum; Mrs. Arthur Murray, 2024 Hillyer place; Mrs. J. S. Pettit, the Bancroft, 18th and H streets; Mrs. John Pitcher, 2132 Wyoming avenue; Mrs. Alexander Rodgers, 1758 K street; Mrs. George P. Scriven, the Richmond, 17th and H streets; Mrs. William A. Shunk, 1216 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Ruter W. Springer, 5 Iowa Circle; Mrs. J. P. Story, 1737 N street; Mrs. W. F. Tucker, 2520 13th street; Mrs. E. K. Webster, 1445 Massachusetts avenue. Those at Fort Myer are Mrs. D. H. Boughton, Mrs. E. C. Brooks, Mrs. C. A. Hedekin, Mrs. Allen Smith, Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Mrs. George H. Morgan Mrs. S. R. Whitall, Mrs. E. Z. Steever, Mrs. C. C. Clark. Those at Washington Barracks are Mrs. T. W. Darrah, Mrs. M. M. McNamee.

According to Blackwood, in nothing have the war correspondents in South Africa shown their unfitness for duty more clearly than in their censure of the censorship. They, says the writer, at any rate are not troubled by any foolish notions of discipline, the quality which before all others gives nobility to warfare. They, in their pride, would yield obedience to none, and though the condition of their trade is a strict censorship, they are valiant in abuse when they get home. From the intemperate language which some of them have used, we might conclude that war was arranged merely as a spectacle for the reporter's eye, and that any officer who deemed it his duty to check the reporter's "impressions" was a traitor to his country. We have been afflicted, to some extent at least, in this country, with a similar evil, not so long ago, at Manila and elsewhere, and General Otis, if he had a mind, could say something interesting on the subject.

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901.

THE CENTURY WORK OF ARMY AND NAVY.

When we review the history of the century just closed we should not fail to note how large a part the Army and Navy have had in the development of this country, which has been the chief factor in the political history of the time. Looking back to the opening of the century we find that it was the Navy that first compelled respect for the flag of the new Republic and changed contempt for our provincial pretensions into a recognition abroad of our national possibilities, which has grown with each year of the hundred largely because of the work the Navy has done.

While the Navy has been busy on the sea bringing our flag more immediately to the recognition of foreign countries, the Army has borne the standard in steady advance three thousand miles across a continent, until we look out upon the great ocean lying beyond as the field for our achievement during the twentieth century. It is the ideas of sturdy manhood, of unquestioning loyalty, of a willingness to sacrifice self for duty, represented by our armed public services, that have been the chief factors in the growth of our national greatness, for upon these all else has depended.

A very considerable and influential minority, and at times an actual majority, of our people have been, during the hundred years, enacting the role of the astronomer who, gazing at the stars, fell into the ditch. Millennial ideas, crude theories of human rights, commercial timidity and an unwise shrinking from the consequences of right action have more than once brought our national dignity and honor to the very verge of disaster. It was a majority of only two votes in Congress that saved our Navy from utter destruction at the end of the war with France that closed the eighteenth century and secured to the nation the little remnant of a fleet which, under the guidance of heroic souls, relieved us from the servitude to the Mediterranean barbarians and laid the foundation for the magnificent achievements of the war of 1812.

The descendants of the craven souls who in and out of Congress argued in 1801 that it was cheaper to pay tribute to the Barbary States than it was by a bold stroke to relieve our citizens from Mohammedan slavery and African dungeons are still lifting up their voices in 1901, singing the same song of dishonorable surrender and national disgrace. It is for the present Congress to determine whether or not we shall heed their noisy demands or, taking council of our experience, shall prepare to assume with courage the responsibilities which the nineteenth century has bequeathed to the twentieth. Let Congressmen recall the experience of the hundred years and observe how nobly our Army and Navy have answered the stale slanders that their existence was a menace to liberty. Let them point if they can to any single act of any man or any body of men wearing the uniform of the United States which has given foundation for the current charges against "militarism." If an ardent love of country such as no body of citizens can excel, if readiness to sacrifice everything for duty and honor, if a noble passion for the liberty which is inseparable from law, if a sublime courage which takes no note of numbers in defense of the flag—if these be offenses, then let the Army and the Navy be condemned, for they have no excuse to offer, and every page of our national history bears its testimony against them.

That we have been able to maintain a military and naval service at all in this country of crude ideas and wildly mistaken theories upon the subject of national defense, is only because the argument of circumstances has been too powerful for the ratiocinations of the millennial theorists. The eyes of the nation "have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," but it has been as with Julia Ward Howe, "in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps." "He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat" until America shall have fulfilled its beneficent destiny as the leader in human progress, and yielded the crown of its pre-eminence to some nation more worthy. That day will hasten just so far and so fast as we yield to the counsels of those who find in the achievements of our military services a menace to the security of the Republic.

Unlike the progress of Attila of old, in whose horses' footprints no grass ever grew, the advance of our Army across the continent has been marked by the growth of great cities circling around the sites of Army camps, by the transformation of the wilderness of the "Great American Desert" into fertile fields, by the advent of millions of peaceful and industrious workers where idle savages roamed. The whistle of the locomotive and the steamboat is heard across the plains and along the water courses where the shrill warwhoop of the Indian or the shriek of his tortured victims half a century ago disturbed the quiet of nature. What the Army has endured in this work of advancing civilization can never be known, for but a small part of it has been made a matter of record.

During a majority of the years covered by the century our Army has been somewhere in the field engaged in active operations against an enemy of greater or less importance, and its experiences during the periods of comparative peace have been far more trying than during the rarer intervals of great war. The occasional battles during our Civil War were, as the participants in them will testify, exciting and not wholly unpleasant episodes to those fortunate enough to escape the dangers to life and limb.

Service on frontier duty brought not only its battles, with their concomitants of wounds, disease and death, but the hardships of exposure to the piercing Arctic blizzards of the north or the devastating breath of the "norther" in milder latitudes. Frozen limbs maiming men for life were so common an accompaniment of this service as to hardly attract attention. In the winter of 1872-73, for example, the post surgeon at Fort Dodge performed seventy capital amputations on limbs destroyed by cold, one poor fellow losing both hands and both feet. Horses and men were frozen in their tracks. The well-known story of Guy V. Henry's experience in a blizzard is illustrative of the conditions of frontier service in the winter season. This service was surpassed in severity only by the marches in pursuit of hostile savages over burning sands which defiantly threw back the fierce rays of a tropical sun in a country almost destitute of water and vegetation and over which a man could travel only three or four hours without an agony of suffering from burning thirst. Thirst and heat would at times drive men from the ranks raving maniacs. Describing frontier experiences in a letter to the Army and Navy Journal published November 4, 1882, an Army officer said:

"It is mere holiday work in the service of the European nations compared with ours; they have long periods of rest, with large bodies of their troops of all arms quartered in fine cities, in splendid barracks, where they are almost in as full enjoyment of all the good things of life as the citizens, while with us, our lives, in a measure, are passed cut off from almost everything that enhances life to the most humble. In my personal experience I have been eleven years straight without being a single day from active duty. I have not been in New York City for twenty years, and not farther east than Washington since 1866. I have been stationed at posts where we were from 250 to 400 miles from a railroad, and at one of which we did not taste even so common a vegetable as potatoes for six months, beef, bacon, bread, coffee and tea being our constant diet from Christmas to Christmas. My captain and myself once paid $15 for one barrel of potatoes, and divided them for our family use, all of us being absolutely starving for a potato. Eggs, one dollar. Butter not to be had at even a dollar a pound, and everything else in the same ratio. I could give you many such incidents regarding the social life of our Army officers on the frontier; and the official life was one everlasting go—scouting, scouting, scouting, winter and summer, spring and fall. My dear sir, there is not one person in ten thousand of our population knows anything about the hardships and self-denials which our little army undergoes, and many think it is all holiday work, wearing fine clothes and living off the fat of the land."

We need not dwell upon the experience of savage warfare, for its story is better known. The battle of the Rosebud, Custer's attack on Black Kettle, the massacre of Major Elliot and his nineteen men, the Phil Kearny and the Custer massacres, Mackenzie's raid, the battle with the Northern Cheyennes, the Black Hills war. Forsyth's fight, with similar affairs in the latter half of the century and the earlier fights with the Seminoles and other Indian warriors, are part of the romance of American history with which every school boy is familiar.

Sailing all seas, and subject to the restraints and inconveniences of life aboard ship and to the inevitable separation from family and friends, the Navy has, during the days of peace as well as of war, borne its full share in the burdens the nation imposes upon its warriors.

New men and new conditions have arisen, but let us not forget the earlier heroes of Navy and Army who have joined in the unending vigil by which the flame of liberty has been maintained in undiminished brightness among a people often forgetful, and in some measure contemptuous, of the sacrifices its preservation entailed. As to the habitual contemners of the Services they are not even worthy to unloose the latchets of the shoes of the men whose work they disdain, and whose character they malign.

The new century promises a better understanding of the character of our public defenders, and a more generous appreciation of the part they must necessarily take in the growth of a great nation. Let them strive to prove themselves in all respects worthy of public confidence and disarm suspicion, if such a thing be possible, by unselfish and uncalculating devotion to public duty such as has heretofore distinguished them.

We began the nineteenth century with an army numbering only 296 officers and 4,166 men, whose existence was permitted with the most grudging reluctance. We enter upon the new century with Congress and the Administration recognizing the need for a force of at least 100,000 and doubtful only as to the form its organization shall take. The Navy has grown in corresponding measure. Yet, relative to our greater responsibilities and the enormous extension of the area we have to defend, the increase is less than its due proportion. The Army of 1801, insignificant as it was in numbers, was very nearly in the proportion advocated by General Miles of one to a thousand.

The gain in the aggressive or the defensive power of given numbers has increased enormously in the century, but the facts are so well known that we need not dwell upon them here. Thirty-two-pounders were the heaviest guns mounted in our forts in 1800, and these on wooden carriages with no iron about them except the bolts and the traverse wheels. With the exception of the cast-iron 32-pounders, the material used was brass or bronze. The ordnance of the Navy was on a similar scale, and a whole broadside from a man-of-war did not equal in its total weight of metal the discharge from a single modern gun, while the factors of initial velocity, foot tons of power, range and rapidity of fire were so insignificant as to make the comparison amusing.

Mechanical invention and practical science have put their services at the disposal of the military man during the last century, so that the advance in his art has equalled that in others. There has been a notable amelioration, too, in some of the harsher conditions of war. Anesthesia, antiseptic surgery and sanitary science have wonderfully mitigated the hardships suffered from wounds and disease, though much remains to be done to make scientific knowledge effective in saving us from unnecessary loss by the epidemics of the camp which have their origin in the lack of experience as to the proper application of this knowledge. All this would disappear if civilian prejudices and misconceptions could be so far overcome as to permit the continuance of a proper military organization. The theory that we should depend upon volunteers for war would result in no harm if we could only persuade the good people to recognize the fact that all of our soldiers and sailors are volunteers, and that the volunteer plus experience and systematic training is more valuable than the volunteer without either. The objections to the Regular Army are founded upon what is practically a belief that ignorance in military matters is better than knowledge.

The Navy is fortunately free from some of the misconceptions concerning the possibility of a speedy transformation of the civilian into the soldier, but it has its own special forms of popular ignorance to contend against. False economic theories have deprived it of the school for seamen from which it could draw in the early days of the century, for there were no better seamen in the world than those of our early Navy. The wars of Napoleon had driven to our flag a large part of the carrying trade of the world, a very large proportion of our seaboard population were engaged upon the water, and the perils of the sea in those days of privateers and pirates—French, Spanish, Algerine and Malay—were such as to invite to the ships that sailed the high seas the resolute and daring. There is now a prospect that the new century may witness a revival of the conditions which gave us a century ago so large a share in the traffic of the ocean, and that our Navy may reap its advantages from it as it did in 1801.

The nineteenth century has witnessed the growth abroad of national armies taking the place of the pretorian bands of an earlier day. War or peace has become an affair of the people instead of their rulers, and the twentieth century has a guarantee of peace without the enervating results of peace. The tendencies to social convulsions, such as resulted in the civil contests that disturbed the early years of the nineteenth century, are checked, and the ominous signs of their renewal are found rather in our own country than in those where a system of universal military service invites the criticism of shallow thinkers and observers, whose mental processes are controlled by sentiment rather than by reason.

Unless there is a timely recognition of the need for a reasonable number of trained troops we shall inevitably follow the same road to the same end, and perhaps this is an experience which the twentieth century has in store for us.

It is passing strange that intelligent men cannot be made to see that the only danger from an efficient Navy and a well-trained standing Army is in the misuse of its power by the Sovereign, and that where the people are sovereign and can make their purposes immediately effective through a Congress elected every two years, no such danger can arise. The only enemies of the Army and Navy in this country should be the enemies of law and order, and when they prevail the advent of the man on horseback is near at hand.

The question of the hour is not so much as to the number of men we are to have under arms, as to the perfection and completeness of our military organization. Experience should teach us that the knowledge of military matters, the individual training and discipline and the spirit of insubordination which distinguished between an army and a mob of armed men, cannot be maintained in organizations which make military instruction and drill the recreation of leisure hours instead of the serious business of life. Such success as we have had in war is due to the fact that, in spite of the discouragement military men have labored against, we have always been able to preserve a remnant who have not bowed the knee to the Baal of popular ignorance and prejudice.

The nineteenth century has taught us lessons which will if wisely applied secure for us a still more glorious future. Old maxims, to whose soundness all human experience testifies, must be applied to new conditions. A nation whose population, including all those beneath the shelter of the flag, draws near to the hundred million mark, with greater centers of population to breed popular discontent, cannot be governed by the rules applicable to isolated communities of primitive peoples, and the lesson of their proper government should be learned if we would escape national disaster.

NEW YEAR IN WASHINGTON.

No New Year reception at the White House was ever more brilliant than the one that ushered in the twentieth century. Promptly at 11 o'clock the bugles sounded the approach of the Presidential party, led by Colonel Bingham, the master of ceremonies, and Major McCauley, with the President and Mrs. McKinley, followed by the members of the Cabinet and their wives. When the receiving party had taken their places the long line of guests began to move. First in the line were the Ambassadors and Ministers from foreign countries. At 11:40 came the officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The Army had the precedence over the Navy, and this contingent was headed by Lieutenant General Miles and Adjutant General Corbin. The naval section was headed by Admiral Dewey and his Staff, and the Marine Corps by Brigadier General Heywood.

The members of the staff of Gen. Miles attracted considerable attention because of their new style of caps, worn for practically the first time, which have been proposed for adoption as the dress cap of the Service. In shape the cap appears to be a combination of the military caps worn by the officers of the British and Russian Armies. It is wholly unlike any headgear now worn in the Service and on the whole meets with great favor among officers of the Army stationed in Washington. The visor is adorned with oak leaves in gold, and around the crown is a wide band of braided mohair. This is the only change in the uniform which has yet been adopted by the members of General Miles's staff, but if this one meets with enough favor it is proposed to try the coat changes which have already been mentioned in these columns.

The colors of the various branches of the Army and Navy, with plume-waving chapeaus and helmets, gave additional brilliancy and life. After the reception by the President, the Diplomatic Corps departed for the residence of Secretary Hay, who entertained them at breakfast. At noon appeared the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the various commissioners and assistant secretaries of the various departments, the Treasurer of the United States, Director of the Census, Comptroller of the Currency, and the heads of bureaus. They were followed by Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, now but half a dozen in number; the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Union Veterans and members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia. At 12:30 the general public was admitted. The crowd was very great, but in good and respectful order.

The reception given by Mrs. Hackett, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in Washington, on New Year's Day, was a very pleasant occasion for officers of the Navy. The house was handsomely decorated, and everyone was made to feel at home. The Marine Band was stationed in the library. The ladies receiving with Mrs. Hackett were Mrs. Pierce of Portsmouth (a sister of Mr. Hackett), Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Dr. Browne, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Cosby, the Misses Henry, the Misses DePeyster and Miss Cromwell. The Secretary of the Navy was present during nearly all of the afternoon. Universal regret was expressed that the health of Mrs. Long did not permit her going to the White House and undergoing the fatigue of standing in line and afterwards receiving at the Portland. The Admiral of the Navy and almost every naval officer on active duty in Washington called to pay their respects. Many officers of the Army, together with Judges, Senators and others prominent in official life, enjoyed the occasion. Mrs. Hackett is the youngest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven. From her childhood Mrs. Hackett has known many officers in the Service, and it was a delight to her to meet so many friends and acquaintances, particularly so because for some time past she has been somewhat of an invalid, but now, happily, is regaining her health.

SOME ARMY HEROES.

The Chicago "Record" says that the art of Dr. Jesse W. Lazear and Dr. James A. Carroll, Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., in risking their lives to determine the origin of yellow fever, performed an act quite as heroic as that of Hobson in sinking the Merrimac to obstruct the channel of Santiago harbor, but comparatively few people will ever hear of their heroism. They fed mosquitoes upon the bodies of yellow fever patients in the hospital at Havana and then deliberately allowed these mosquitoes to attack their arms. The infection of both was promptly discovered and they were treated with all the skill and care that their associates could devise, while the study of their symptoms and the course of the disease was carefully observed. Dr. Lazear died, but Dr. Carroll survived and his report is one of the most important contributions to the vast literature concerning contagious diseases.

The American soldiers who voluntarily submitted to inoculation for yellow fever should be included in this commendation. A Havana despatch of Dec. 20 to the New York "Sun" says: "Four cases are now under treatment, the patients all being soldiers who were bitten by mosquitoes which had previously bitten persons suffering with yellow fever. The board has found that a mosquito, after having bitten a person affected by the disease, needs fifteen days before it is able to transmit it. If he bites a non-immune in less than that time he will not develop the disease. The four cases under treatment developed the fever in about three days after being bitten. Five soldiers have been living and sleeping in infected clothes, beds and bedclothes for twenty days and have not developed any symptoms. The board thinks that the discovery is most valuable, as by keeping persons suffering from yellow fever protected from mosquitoes the disease will not be propagated."

Major General Leonard Wood, in general orders we publish this week gives an interesting insight into the habits and customs of the mosquito of the Cuban species, which may be of use in New York and neighborhood, who have to battle, in the mosquito season, with the dreaded New Jersey and Long Island importations. Mosquito bars are to be universally used by the troops in Cuba, and petroleum is to be cast upon the waters where the larvae, the "wiggletails," and the "wigglers," mostly breed with a view to their prompt destruction. Kerosene is also to play an important part in the extermination of this most pestilential of pests. General Wood's order is a most timely one in view of the recent investigations as to the causes of malaria and yellow fever.

A PATRIOTIC MOTHER.

A correspondent of the "Journal" comments on the paragraph in last week's paper to the effect that Secretary Long received from Chicago on Dec. 26 a very beautiful wreath, to which was attached a request that the wreath be sent to Arlington and put over the grave of the Maine dead. The paragraph said: "It is believed at the Navy Department that 'Harry' (mentioned on the card accompanying the wreath) is undoubtedly one of the unidentified dead of the Maine."

The "Harry" mentioned, whose mother sent the wreath to Mr. Long, was one of the naval apprentices on board the ill-fated Maine when she was destroyed in Havana harbor, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Shillington, of Chicago, Ill., who expressed their pride that one of their sons had been able to offer up his life for his country. Another son was also in the Navy at that time, and our correspondent has heard Mrs. Shillington declare that if she was the mother of a dozen sons they should all go into the Navy and fight for their country if need be. Mrs. Shillington was mainly instrumental in waking the Chicago people to the necessity of furnishing men promptly for the Spanish war, with the result that out of 1,400 men of the Illinois Naval Reserve 1,209 enlisted in the Navy for the Spanish war. Of this number not less than sixty were drafted on board the Oregon on her arrival at Key West from her long voyage from the Pacific, and performed yeoman service during the battle of Santiago on July 3, 1898. Mrs. Shillington voiced the sentiments of millions of American mothers during the crisis of the war, and the wreath from "Harry Shillington's mother" was the expression of a sentiment which will always carry this country safely through any of the dark days of future campaigns.

The Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department has recently sent to officers of the Navy and to mariners of repute a new compass card devised by Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl, Superintendent of Compasses. The changes in the compass card proposed by Lieutenant Commander Diehl will, it is claimed, greatly simplify sailing directions and by its adoption all work in connection with the compass will be facilitated. The card now in use contains both degrees and points, but the new card will contain simply the degrees. The conversion of one into the other is, of course, a natural result of the presence of both, but it is claimed that the presence of both is not by any means a necessity. Accuracy requires expression of courses, bearings and compass errors in degrees and not in points, the use of which, the officer says, is but a duplication of the work. The circumference of the proposed card is divided into the usual 360 degrees marked continuously to the right, from zero at north to 90 degrees at east, 180 at south, 270 at west and 360 degrees at north. It is believed by officers of the Navy interested in the new card that the proposed markings would result in far greater accuracy in navigation in its relation to the compass. They say that complaints of error in the application of deviation to compass courses would be lessened and courses could be laid in degrees and hence more accurately noted, as the approximate course of southwest by west, one-fourth west. Reports on the card are awaited before any official action is taken.

It is denied in the most positive manner at the Navy Department that a change of commands between Rear Admirals Schley and Farquhar is or has been contemplated. Recently reports have been circulated to the effect that Rear Admiral Farquhar, now in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, was desirous of exchanging with Rear Admiral Schley. What the wishes of Rear Admiral Farqhar may be we do not know, but the Navy Department officials are strenuously denying all reports that official action looking to the change will be taken. The North Atlantic Station is generally conceded to be one of the most desirable assignments at sea in our Navy, and it seems hardly probable that an officer in command of the Station would be anxious to exchange for the command of the few vessels constituting the South Atlantic Squadron. Rear Admiral Farquhar's term of sea service does not expire for nearly a year, he having succeeded Rear Admiral Sampson on the latter's detachment a year ago. Admiral Schley retires on Oct. 9, 1901, and if the usual procedure be followed in his case, he will be detached from his present duties some time during the early part of the summer and ordered home. Naturally, if Rear Admiral Farquhar should apply for the assignment to the command of the South Atlantic Station his request would be considered at the Navy Department, but, as we have said, the project has never yet been considered.

England is troubled by the conflicts of jurisdiction between the Commander-in-Chief and the War Office, which the history of our military administration have made so familiar to us. When the Duke of Cambridge was in command his position as a Royal Prince made him de facto, if not de jure, the first official in the administration. An Order in Council issued in 1895 limited the power of the Commander-in-Chief, as the "Army and Navy Gazette" informs us, by the aggrandisement of other officials who had been very distinctly his subordinates hitherto. Instead of being not merely the chief, but also the sole adviser of his civil superior, he became no more than the first of many colleagues who were entitled to speak for themselves on their own branches and independently of him, as our chiefs of bureaus are. The result is, as our contemporary shows, a diffusion of responsibility with a corresponding loss of efficiency. Instead of depending upon one supreme military adviser, the civilian at the head of the War Office, who is without expert opinions or knowledge, is obliged to choose between the conflicting opinions of experts whose relative value he has no capacity to determine. As Lord Roberts made no stipulations on accepting the office of Commander-in-Chief, the existing system will be continued and he will be as was his predecessor, Lord Woseley, distinctly subordinate to the Secretary of State for War.

The battleship Illinois, now approaching completion at the works of the Newport News Company, will be presented with a splendid set of silver by the city of Chicago when she goes into commission sometime during the coming summer. The set, consisting of punch bowls, candelabra, ladles, fruit dishes, etc., ten dishes in all, will cost about $10,000. This recalls the silver service presented to the gunboat Machias by the town of that name in Maine. The State of Maine at that time was rabidly prohibition, so the silver service mentioned was supposed to emphasize the fact. Unfortunately, the articles took the form of a silver bowl, with ladle and so forth, but was called a strawberry bowl, and under that title was duly presented to the little craft. Of course the sequel can be readily understood when it is known that strawberries are rarely seen outside of the United States, so notwithstanding the excellent intention of the donors the very pretty bowl and its ladle have been utilized in various parts of the world for the traditional punch with which the average Navy man regales his friends on occasions like Fourth of July, Christmas, Thanksgiving Day and such other especial functions as require the brew which both cheers and inebriates.

A move in the right direction has been made by the U. S. Weather Bureau in an attempt to inaugurate an extension of its service to Sand Key, one of the Tortugas, for the purpose of anticipating the approach of the destructive storms and hurricanes which in so many instances are known to proceed from the part of the Gulf of Mexico included in the range of Sand Key. Comdr. Jas. R. Selfridge, U. S. N., in charge of the eighth lighthouse district, in which is included Sand Key, has interested himself in the proposition for an observing station at this point, and it is quite possible that the present Congress will authorize the requisite expenditures for its installation. It is understood that the terrible gale which devastated Galveston last fall could have been foretold many hours sooner had a station been in operation on Sand Key, and, although the fatal effects of the tornado on property could not have been avoided, the loss of life would probably have been much less. With every expansion of the weather service the safety of our seafaring population is being steadily improved. Sand Key is the advanced sentinel of the storm center which evolves itself in the great Gulf of Mexico.

Discharged soldiers and sailors will be benefited by an amendment in the civil service act by the United States Philippine Commission upon the authority of President McKinley, which provides places for them. The section which has been added to the civil service regulations in the Philippines is No. 30 and is as follows: "Any person occupying a civil position by details from the military or naval Services of the United States upon being mustered out of such military or naval Service shall be continued in the civil service in the position, the duties of which under the detail he has been discharging, with the same immunity from competitive examination as that granted to civilian employes described in Section 22 of the act to which this is an amendment; subject, however, to the proviso of said section; provided, that such person so detailed was performing the duties of the detail at the time of the civil service act and continues under such detail to discharge the same duties until mustered out of the military or naval Service."

We never knew the champion strong man was in the U. S. Marine Corps till we read a despatch in the dailies from Geneva, O., recounting the experiences of a member of the Marine Corps who is said to have got about $42,000 in gold out of the loot. "When the fact became known to his commander," naively says the despatch, "he was reprimanded for having so much on his person." Thereupon he is reported to have deserted. No wonder. He probably left because his talents were not properly appreciated. Instead of being reprimanded he should have been exhibited. He could have been billed as the rival of Sandow and "the only up-to-date Samson who can carry 180 pounds in his purse."

It is understood that a party of scientists will sail from Boston early in the year on a voyage around the globe from east to west. The most important end in view will be the total eclipse of the sun, which will be visible in Sumatra in May, 1901. In this connection it is not impossible that the party will interest the Navy Department in the matter with the object of receiving scientific assistance in the observation of this important event. It is not believed the United States will go to any great expense on its own account in the matter, but the assistance to be requested will be in the direction of knowing what to observe more than anything else.

The "United Service Gazette" in an article on a field ration says: "The merits of chocolate as food for troops in the field appear to be becoming rapidly and widely appreciated. In the recent autumn manoeuvers of the Austrian Army in Galicia, a chocolate ration was found to be equal to about five times its weight of the primest beef. From Russia also came equally favorable reports respecting the use of chocolate, and now we hear from America that it forms a chief constituent of a new emergency ration with which trials have been lately carried out."

In the application of Governor Pingree of Michigan for the extradition of Charles I. Thompson, now in Cuba, who is wanted in Detroit to answer to the charge of forgery, the War Department has referred the matter to the Attorney General. There is no case analogous to this in the history of the War Department's control of Cuba, hence it is referred to a higher authority before establishing a precedent.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Almirante Bay. Address Colon, Colombia, care U. S. Consul.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger At Pensacola, Florida. Address there. The following is the winter cruise of the flagship and Massachusetts: Leave Pensacola Jan. 21; arrive Gulf of Florida Jan. 30, leave Feb. 9; arrive Galveston Feb. 11, leave Feb. 18; arrive Pensacola Feb. 20, leave March 6; arrive Havana March 9, leave March 14; arrive Guantanamo March 21, leave March 28; arrive Culebra March 30, leave April 25; arrive Hampton Roads May 5.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At Pensacola, Fla. Cruising with flagship. Address Pensacola, Fla.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At La Guayra, Venezuela. Address care Post Office, New York, N. Y.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Puerto Padre, Cuba. Address Puerto Padre, Cuba.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Commander in Chief.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. At Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, Commander in Chief.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey ordered to command.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 9. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. At Acapulco, Mexico. Following is the itinerary: Leave Acapulco Jan. 3; arrive Acajutla Jan. 6, leave Jan. 8; arrive Libertad Jan. 8, leave Jan. 14; arrive San Diego Jan. 24. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Following is the itinerary: Arrive Acajutla Jan. 6, leave Jan. 8; arrive Libertad Jan. 8, leave Jan. 10; arrive Panama Jan. 14, leave Jan. 19; arrive Callao Jan. 25, leave Jan. 29; arrive Valparaiso Feb. 4, leave Feb. 11; arrive Callao Feb. 16, leave Feb. 21; arrive Acapulco March 2, leave March 7; arrive San Diego March 13. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At La Paz, Mexico. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.
WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Cruising to Reed Rocks. Will return to Mare Island, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Senior Squadron Commander.

The following vessels on the Asiatic Station should be addressed at Yokohama, Japan: Monadnock, Monterey, Oregon, Castine, Nashville, Helena, Brooklyn, Zafiro.

All other vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I."

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Cavite.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Hong Kong.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Bermuda, en route to Asiatic Station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila.
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. Charles T. Bowman. At Iloilo, P. I.
CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. At Sydney, Australia.
CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Cebu, P. I.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Cavite. Comdr. F. J. Drake ordered to command.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Iloilo.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Bermuda, en route to Asiatic Station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite.
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Mertz. Left Sydney for Manila Dec. 19. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore ordered to command.
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Shanghai.
IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Samar.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker. At Zamboanga, P. I.
KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. At Aden, en route to Manila. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Zamboanga P. I.
MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Hong Kong.
MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China. Address Chefoo, China.
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Canton, China.
NANSHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Cavite.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Nagasaki, Japan.
NEWARK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Cavite. Address Manila, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. James G. Green. Capt. C. S. Sperry ordered to command. At Chefoo. Address Chefoo, China.
OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Woosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan. Capt. F. W. Dickins ordered to command.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper. At Cebu. Address Manila.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett. At Bermuda, en route to Asiatic Station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
PRINCETON, Lieut. Simon Cook in temporary command. At Cavite.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Colombo. En route to Asiatic Station. Itinerary: Leave Colombo Jan. 7; arrive Singapore Jan. 15; leave Jan. 21; arrive Manila Jan. 28. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Singapore. En route to Asiatic Station. Due at Singapore Jan. 9, leave Jan. 13; arrive Manila Jan. 20.
WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman. At Bermuda, en route to Asiatic Station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalger Square, London, England.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Manila.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Olongapo, P. I.

TORPEDO BOATS.

CUSHING, Lieut. R. S. Douglas. At New York. Address there.
DUPONT, Lieut. G. R. Evans. At Navy Yard, New York.
ERICSSON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk. Address there.
FOOTE, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At Boston. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md.
MORRIS, Ensign Zeno E. Briggs. Newport, R. I.
PORTER, Lieut. Samuel M. Strite. At New York.
RODGERS, Lieut. Gregory C. Davison. At Navy Yard, New York.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
WINSLOW, Lieut. W. W. Phelps. At Navy Yard, New York.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.
DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address mail to Washington, D. C.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Cruising to Mona Passage. Will return to San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. At Havre. Address care Navy Department. Will sail for the United States about Jan. 5.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Yokohama. Address Honolulu, H. I.
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Washington. Address Washington, D. C.
UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. In Nipe Bay on the N. E. coast of Cuba to complete surveys. Address Gibara, Cuba.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Was at Hilo, H. I., Dec. 10. Itinerary as follows: Arrive San Diego, Cal., Feb. 8, leave Feb. 22; arrive San Pedro Feb. 25, leave March 1; arrive Santa Barbara March 4, leave March 9; arrive Monterey March 11, leave March 14; arrive San Francisco March 15. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At La Guaya, Venezuela. Ordered to Cavite via Trinidad and Cape of Good Hope. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. At Gibraltar. Will cruise to Mediterranean ports and return via Madeira and West Indies, arriving at New York in April, 1901. Address all mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, and add foreign postage.
ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Norfolk, Va. Will go to Newport, R. I., Jan. 1, 1901. Address Newport, R. I.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At La Guayra. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.
LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. At Port of Spain, Trinidad. Address Kingstown, St. Vincent. On cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Leave Port of Spain Jan. 15; arrive Kingstown Jan. 20, leave Jan. 27; arrive Port Castries Jan. 28, leave Feb. 10; arrive Basse Terre Feb. 17, leave Mar. 1; arrive Fredericksted Mar. 3, leave Mar. 13; arrive San Juan Mar. 15, leave April 12; arrive Kingston April 19, leave May 12; arrive Key West May 19, leave May 24; arrive Charleston May 30, leave June 6; arrive Hampton Roads June 12.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. En route to Barbadoes. Itinerary as follows: Arrive Barbadoes Jan. 20, leave Feb. 4; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 10, leave Feb. 24; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 27, leave March 4; arrive San Juan March 5, leave March 23; arrive Yorktown May 1, leave May 28; arrive Hampton Roads June 25. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Gibraltar. Itinerary as follows: Arrive Tangier Jan. 1, leave Jan. 5; arrive Funchal Jan. 12, leave Jan. 17; arrive Barbadoes Feb. 1, leave Feb. 7; arrive St. Lucia Feb. 8, leave Feb. 12; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 15, leave Feb. 22; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 24, leave March 3; arrive San Juan March 4, leave March 16; arrive Guantanamo Bay March 22, leave April 1; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 12. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. At dock foot of East 23th street, New York City. Address there.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN RESERVE.

INDIANA, Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

COLLIERS.

AJAX, Comdr. James M. Miller. At Port Said. Will return to the United States. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
BRUTUS, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Guam. Address Island of Guam, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Gibraltar. Will return to the United States. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

(Following colliers have merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER. At Colombo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
HANNIBAL. At San Juan.
JUSTIN. At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
LEONIDAS. At Washington, D. C.
NERO. At Cavite. Address Honolulu, H. I.
POMPEY. At Singapore. En route to Asiatic Station. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
SATURN. At Woo-Sung, China, Dec. 20. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 16, DEC. 21, 1900, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1900.—Whenever, upon marches or on guard or in quarters, the different corps of the Army happen to join or do duty together, and an officer of the Marine Corps, or the Militia, shall command the whole, pursuant to the 122d Article of War, such officer shall report his action and the operations of the force under his command, through military channels, to the Secretary of War, as well as to his superiors in his own branch of the Service.

WILLIAM McKINLEY,
JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

S. O. 5, NAVY DEPARTMENT, JAN. 1, 1901.

Provides for assemblement Jan. 1 of officers for President's reception.

G. O. 15, DEC. 15, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Empowers naval officer in command at Island of Guam to act as Collector of Customs, with authority to appoint deputy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 28.—Surg. R. P. Crandall, detached Constellation upon reporting of relief; to temporary duty connection recruiting, Milwaukee, Wis., then home, wait orders.

Surg. W. A. McClugg, detached Indiana; to Newport Training Station for duty assigned as relief of Surgeon Crandall.

Lieut. DeW. Blamer, detached Wabash, Jan. 1; to Bureau of Navigation, Jan. 3, connection recruiting duty in the west.

Capt. C. S. Sperry, detached as member Naval Examining Board, Washington Yard, Dec. 29; to command New Orleans via steamer sailing from San Francisco, Jan. 8.

Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, detached Naval Academy; to home, wait orders.

Paym. Clk. Ausey H. Robinette, appointed for duty on board Helena.

Paym. Clk. W. S. Creighton, appointment revoked (Essex).

DEC. 29.—Capt. J. G. Green, detached command New Orleans; to home United States and wait orders.

Capt. E. Longnecker, to Boston Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker, to Wabash, Jan. 7, as executive.

Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller, detached Wabash, Jan. 7; to duty connection New York and to that vessel as executive when commissioned.

Lieut. P. Babin, detached works E. W. Bliss Company, Jan. 18; to Lancaster via steamer sailing from New York, Jan. 19.

Lieut. C. B. Barnes, detached Lancaster about Feb. 1; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. J. C. Burnett, order 28th modified; report San Francisco Training Station, Jan. 10, for duty as assistant to officer in charge Naval Recruiting Rendezvous.

Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, to Naval Academy, Jan. 31.

Lieut. H. H. Hough, to Naval Academy, Jan. 15.

P. A. Paym. J. Irwin, Jr., to Essex, Jan. 10.

P. A. Paym. U. G. Ammen, detached Essex; to home and wait orders.

Chief Btsn. W. Manning, retired, to Vermont, Jan. 2.

Chief Gun. R. Summers, retired, to Naval Academy, 31st.

DEC. 30.—Sunday.

DEC. 31.—Capt. C. J. Barclay, to Boston Yard, Jan. 5, 1901.

Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, to Washington Yard for ordnance instruction, Jan. 8, 1901.

Comdr. S. M. Ackley, to Norfolk Yard, Jan. 5, 1901.

Asst Surg. J. M. Brister, to Independence, Jan. 15, 1901.

Asst. Eng. P. C. Asserson, retired Jan. 5, 1901. (Sec. 1444 R. S., and Sec. 11 N. P. A.)

Carp. F. J. Harte, to Norfolk Yard, Jan. 4, 1901.

JAN. 1, 1901.—No orders.

JAN. 2.—Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, detached command Port Royal Station, Jan. 16; to duty as commandant, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Jan. 19.

Rear Admiral S. Casey, detached commandant, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Jan. 19; to Iowa as commander-in-chief Pacific Station, Jan. 28.

Rear Admiral A. Kautz, detached Iowa and as commander-in-chief Pacific Station, Jan. 28; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Denfeld, detached Bureau of Equipment, Jan. 12; to New York Yard, Jan. 14, connection fitting out New York and as navigator when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. A. Rooney, to Asiatic Station via Army transport sailing from San Francisco, Jan. 16.

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, to Bureau of Equipment for compass instruction, Jan. 10.

Chief Gun. J. J. Walsh, detached Washington Yard, Jan. 15; to New York Yard, Jan. 19, connection fitting out New York and on board when commissioned.

JAN. 3.—Rear Admiral A. Kautz, retired from Jan. 29.

Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, to Boston Yard, Jan. 7.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin, detached Boston Yard, Jan. 7; to Wabash as executive, Jan. 7.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker, to Independence as executive, Jan. 23.

Lieut. DeW. Blamer, to Milwaukee, Duluth, etc., for recruiting duty and upon completion to Wabash.

Lieut. F. H. Brown, to Essex, Jan. 15.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan, order to Essex revoked; to Vermont, Jan. 9 in connection with crew of Wisconsin.

Changes of officers Asiatic Station per cable Jan. 3:

Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Barton, detached Newark; to Yokohama Hospital.

Cadet F. O. Branch, detached Isle de Luzon; to Yokohama Hospital.

Cadet W. V. Tomb, detached Leyte; to Cavite Hospital.

Cadet S. Woods, detached Newark; to Leyte.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 29.—1st Lieuts. St. John L. Caffery and Richard S. Hooker, ordered to appear before the Marine Examining Board in session at the Marine Barracks, Washington, for examination for promotion.

2d Lieut. Howard H. Kipp, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, for instruction.

Capts. Albert S. McLemore and Henry C. Davis, 1st Lieuts. Henry L. Roosevelt, Jay M. Salladay and Richard M. Cutts, detailed as members of a general court-martial to convene at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Jan. 7, 1901.

1st Lieut. Wm. R. Coyle, detailed as judge advocate of a general court-martial at the Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Capt. Rufus H. Lane, 2d Lieuts. Eli T. Fryer and Raymond W. Dikeman, detailed as members of a general court-martial at the Navy Yard, New York, with 1st Lieut. Loof M. Harding as judge advocate.

1st Lieut. Richard M. Cutts has been found qualified for promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, to which rank he was conditionally advanced on July 23, 1900.

DEC. 30.—1st Lieut. Macker Babb, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, and detailed to command a company of marines ordered to take passage on Army transport Hancock for Guam.

2d Lieuts. Louis G. Miller and Robert Y. Rhea, detached from Mare Island and ordered to duty with the company for Guam.

DEC. 31.—1st Lieut. John W. Wadleigh, orders of 27th inst. modified; ordered to appear before the Marine Examining Board in Washington on Jan. 7, 1901, instead of Dec. 31, 1900.

2d Lieut. John W. McCluskey, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, for instruction.

2d Lieut. Hilary A. Herbert, Jr., ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, for instruction.

Capts. James E. Mahoney and James C. Breckinridge ordered to report to Major Charles L. McCauley, Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, on Jan. 3, 1901, for temporary duty.

1st Lieut. Richard F. Williams detailed as member of a general court-martial at the Navy Yard, League Island.

Capt. Arthur T. Marix detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk.

JAN. 2, 1901.—1st Lieut. Henry L. Roosevelt has been found qualified for promotion to the rank of first lieu-

tenant, to which rank he was conditionally advanced on July 23, 1900.

Col. George C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector, ordered to Erie, Pa., to inspect the marine guard of the U. S. S. Michigan.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 2—Captain O. S. Willey, granted thirty days' leave on account of sickness.

Capt. J. W. Howlson, ordered to the Algonquin temporarily.

1st Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, detached from the Bear and directed to report to the Secretary of the Interior for temporary duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

When the French Mediterranean Squadron was moored at Salins, Dec. 1, the day was devoted to dragging operations, with the view of picking up cables, both telegraphic cables, and those having for their object the discharge of torpedoes by electricity. The armored cruiser Latouche-Treville was despatched towards nightfall to take up an anchorage at an unknown spot along the coast, and about 8 p. m. the Forban and Cyclone were sent out in search of her with instructions to torpedo her when discovered. In the previous week the whole fleet had put to sea, and separated for target practice.

That the Russian Government intends entering the field of Naval activity in the immediate future is evident from recently issued orders for the construction of a fine dock at Vladivostock, at the mouth of the Amur river. The proposition is to construct a dock capable of taking the largest ships afloat, the dimensions being stated at seven hundred feet on the sill. In addition to the building of this fine dry dock the Russian authorities propose to erect at the same place ample shops and foundries. Large additions to the gun-making plant of the various dock-yards in contemplation, and it is also directed that the manufacture of smokeless powder, and other explosives shall receive the attention their importance deserves.

The new "Canada" graving dock at Liverpool, England, recently opened is 925 feet 6 inches long; width at entrance, 94 feet; width of top, 124 feet 2 inches; width of bottom, 94 feet; depth on sill and blocks at high water of ordinary spring tides, 32 feet. The main body of the dock and the entrance are constructed of Portland cement concrete, 8 to 1, finished with concrete 6 to 1. The three centrifugal pumps each having a suction pipe 51 inches in diameter will, if required, empty the dock when filled to high water level of ordinary spring tides (representing a volume of water of about 3,500,000 cubic feet) in an hour and a half. There is also one small pump 14 inches in diameter for dealing with leakage. The gates are opened and closed by means of hydraulic cylinders with multiplying sheaves and chains. The Dock Board also has under construction a still larger dry dock of the following dimensions: Length, 1,000 feet; width of entrance, 95 feet; depth of sill at high water of ordinary spring tides, 37 feet. Improvements are also under way by which the depth of water over the sill of the "Canada" dry dock can be made anything desired. Among other large dry docks there is the Alexandria graving dock at Belfast 825 feet, the Herculaneum dock No. 3 at Liverpool 768 feet, the 750 feet dry dock at Southampton, the dry dock at Dunkirk, France, 662 feet, the dry dock at Genoa, Italy, 720 feet, the dry dock at St. John's, N. F., 610 feet, the dry dock at the Erie Basin, New York, 620 feet and the dry dock at Talcahuano, Chili, 629 feet.

"La France Militaire" states that with the object of letting the French flag be seen as much as possible Admiral Pottier has decided to divide the ships of his fleet into three groups, and to place them as follows: The first group will be stationed in the Gulf of Pechili, and will consist of the cruisers Guichen, Pascal, Bugeaud and Friant; the gunboats Vipere, Decidee and Alouette; the torpedo boats Takou and the Bengali. This group will have one vessel at Nagasaki, one or more at Che Foo, and the remainder at the base of opertions. The second group will be stationed at Shanghai, and will consist of the cruisers Amiral Charner, Chasseloup, Laubat and Jean Bart, and the gunboats Surprise and Lion. The duty of this group will be to watch the Yang-tse and the neighboring islands, and the coast as far as Fu-Chu; the third group will watch the coast from Fu-Chu to the frontier of Tongking, and will consist of the cruiser Descartes and the gunboats Styx (protected), Avalanche, Argus and Vigilante. The D'Entrecasteaux, whose crew has undergone great fatigue, has been sent to Japan in order that the men may enjoy a short period of rest and change.

Comdr. W. A. Beehler, U. S. N., Naval Attache to United States Embassy at Rome, Vienna, Austria and Berlin, in a recent report to the Navy Department sent from the latter place said: "I respectfully report Mr. Charles Colt Yates, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, called to see me and asked for information concerning the hydrographic work of the German Navy. He had, through the State Department obtained authority through the United States ambassador to visit the nautical department of the German Navy and the Seewarte in Hamburg. He intended to visit the hydrographic office here. I informed him that I had collected some data and that I had requested additional information on the subject from the German Navy Department and that he would find that on file in the Navy Department in Washington upon his return; that it was hardly necessary to duplicate the work. He at first said that he was traveling at his own expense for his own information, and upon further questions he admitted that he was traveling under orders of the coast survey to collect data about hydrographic work."

The so-called mosquito fleet, composed of the Annapolis, Frolic, Wompatuck and Piscataqua, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., for Manila, via Suez and the Red Sea, on Dec. 30. The first port of call was Bermuda, where the fleet arrived Jan. 2 to coal, and then proceed to the Azores. The nearest port from Villa de Horta, in the Azores, will be Gibraltar, and from that point to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb the distance between ports will not be very long.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering has in comtemplation a systematic modification of the present specifications for inspection of material for use in the construction of machinery of the vessels of the Navy and for use in the purchase of material to be used in the repair of the machinery of naval vessels coming under its cognizance. It has been found that in many cases these specifications do not particularize with sufficient positiveness just what the requirements are, and much confusion has resulted in consequence.

As was stated in the Army and Navy Journal of several weeks ago, Rear Admiral Silas Casey, at present in command of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, will be ordered to succeed Rear Admiral Albert Kautz upon his retirement on Jan. 29, as commanding officer of the Pacific Station. Either Rear Admiral Sumner or Rear Admiral Read will be assigned to succeed Admiral Casey as commandant at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. At the present time Rear Admiral Kautz is off the Mexican coast engaged in fleet evolutions with the Iowa, Philadelphia, Ranger, Wheeling and Abarenda. When last heard from he was bound for Acapulco. The probabilities are that Admiral Kautz will be detached from his fleet while in Southern Pacific waters and ordered home by the way of Panama. His successor, Admiral Casey, will proceed to join his command by the same route, and will undoubtedly continue the work of the squadron during the winter.

It is expected that the six submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type will be ready for commission by April or May next. In this connection the Bureau of Navigation is giving attention to the question of securing competent crews, and it is generally agreed that men who enlist for service in the Navy should not be assigned to such dangerous work as that of operating submarine boats without their consent, and the Navigation Bureau will recommend that special service enlistments for these vessels be authorized. It is also recommended that men assigned to submarine boat duty receive additional pay. The Holland, now in service, has one officer, three gunner's mates, one chief electrician and one warrant machinist to run her.

Civil employes at Navy Yards and Stations, according to an opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, are not exempt from jury duty. He cites, however, the remarks of an Illinois judge upon a case before him, that if such duty would in any case interfere materially with the public service, then such person would be excused.

The American Association of Naval Engineers will meet in Washington on Jan. 7 to elect the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and board of directors of the association for 1901. The affairs of the association are in a satisfactory condition, and it is safe to say that the future will mark the steady progress which has been noticeable from the beginning of the society.

In the future the Navy Department will not authorize sending the smaller vessels from Manila to the Pacific coast for the customary repairs which may be required as an incident of regular cruising, but has determined that it will be better for all concerned for the minor members of the squadron in the far east to make their repairs on that station. The expense of this will be very much less than the previous practice of sending a ship across the Pacific Ocean for repairs which could have been carried out on the station in about the same time and at much less cost.

Advices from Portsmouth, N. H., of Jan. 1 announce that Naval Constructor John G. Tawresey has commenced turning out the old wood work of the Reina Mercedes. Lieutenant Sypher is visiting in Washington. Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell and Mrs. Cromwell have returned from Washington. The new electric light plant at the navy yard will be in operation by the middle of February. The torpedo boats Dahlgren and T. M. Craven, which were injured in a collision off Newport several weeks ago, will be repaired next week. It will take many weeks, however, to complete the repairs, which will cost many thousand dollars.

The Chamber of Commerce at Seattle, by its appeal to the business men of that city, has raised $32,000 of a fund for Moran Bros., so that their bid for a battleship to be built at their yards may be scaled down to the limit of cost set by Congress. The necessary $100,000 is expected to be raised within a week.

In a report on the circumstances attending the going ashore of the U. S. S. Annapolis by dragging her anchors during a storm off Lambert's Point, Va., Dec. 20, Comdr. Karl Rohrer, commanding the vessel, says: "The vessel is not damaged in hull, battery, rigging or machinery. The only expenditure on account of this incident will be the bill which the tugs from the coal piers will present, and I hope the Department will approve it and authorize its payment. It was a matter of disappointment and surprise to me that the vessel could not steam against a fresh wind in a smooth sea and on slack water, and can be accounted for in part owing to the depleted state of the engineer's force, 9 being on the sick list, and 4 being convalescent and unfit for work, and all being unaccustomed to the Babcock and Wilcox boilers. Every one on board did his duty, and the responsibility of course rests with me."

A detachment of fifty marines under the command of 1st Lieut. Macker Babb sailed on the transport Hancock, Jan. 1, for Guam. The other officers who were attached to the additional force are 2d Lieuts. Louis G. Miller and Robert Y. Rhea.

In the case of Lieut. Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps of the Navy for reimbursement for expenses while traveling from San Francisco to Manila under orders on a vessel chartered by the United States the Comptroller holds that as the vessel was employed by and was under the entire control and management of the War Department, it was a vessel employed by authority of law, and if Lieutenant Commander Phelps was engaged upon said vessel during his passage in the performance of some duty in connection therewith, he is entitled to same pay for such duty and to commutation for rations during the time he was so engaged, and from the facts stated by the Auditor it appears he was so engaged and is therefore entitled to sea pay and rations."

Changes affecting three flag officers of the Navy were ordered on Jan. 3. Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, who will retire for age on Jan. 29, will be detached from the command of the Pacific station on Jan. 28, and will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Casey, who will be detached as commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Jan. 19. Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner is ordered detached as commandant of the Port Royal naval station on Jan. 16 to succeed Admiral Casey as commandant of the Philadelphia yard on Jan. 19.

The subject of installing a considerable naval station at Subig Bay, Luson, has become one of the interesting questions before the permanent board of the Navy, and the opinion is being expressed in Washington that this will be the eventual outcome of the matter of a repair station in the east competent to accommodate any vessel the Department will be likely to maintain on that station. The necessity for some such action in the immediate future is becoming more and more pressing with each month of the campaign in the Philippines, and it is the desire of Secretary Long that the subject should be settled without unnecessary delays.

Notwithstanding the length of time which has passed away since the famous wrecks of the Trenton and Vandalia at Apia, Samoan Islands, the native divers of that harbor continue to discover objects of curiosity and interest at intervals. Under the arrangement between the United States and King Maleatoa such articles as may be recovered are regarded as the property of the rescuer. The Vandalia has entirely disappeared, her engines and other heavy weights having gradually sunk into the soft coral sand of the harbor, but some portions of the wrecked Trenton can still be seen in clear weather not far from the surface. In the course of the eleven years since the wreck of these two ships Mr. Harry Moores, an American residing in Apia, has successfully raised much of the brass and copper work from the engines of the Trenton, and has still on hand a considerable quantity of the articles for sale.

The board of Navy officers appointed to decide on the relative merits of the Port Royal and Charleston, S. C., site for a dry dock, is now at the Navy Department. The Board will recommend that the dry dock be removed from Port Royal to Charleston.

PROPOSED NAVAL RESERVE.

Congress is at last likely to perceive the necessity for the formation of some sort of a naval reserve as a standing preparation for the possibilities of the future, and a bill will probably be presented to our legislators looking to the permanent establishment of a real reserve force. The main feature of the bill will be the limitation of the enlisted force to 20,000, the officers not to exceed 600, the highest rank being that of lieutenant. Ex-naval officers and yacht owners, masters of ocean-going steamships, may qualify as lieutenants at $200 per year as a maximum. The enlisted personnel will be compensated at not over $50 per annum, the Government supplying a sleeping outfit and one suit of clothes. Naval Reserve officers are to be upon the annual naval register, and, together with the men of the force are exempt from jury and militia duty. It is proposed that the reserve shall consist of able-bodied citizens engaged in seafaring life who can pass the necessary examination. Officers, petty officers and men who fought during the Spanish war to have the preference of appointment for officers, and officers shall rank next after those of the same grade in the Regular Navy.

Drills aggregating thirty days in the year on a naval vessel are provided for, and officers and men who show special aptitude shall be received on board a man-of-war for not less than three months nor more than twelve, receiving Navy pay. A special naval reserve flag is provided for vessels complying with certain conditions. In other ways the naval reserve force is to be on the same footing as the regular naval force of the country, including liability to duty at the call of the President and the right to pensions, hospital treatment and admission to the Sailors' Home after twenty years' service. Continuous service of fifteen years entitles an officer to discharge.

THE ARIADNE AND SPARTIATE.

Under date of Aug. 30, 1900, the "Naval and Military Record," of Plymouth, England, published a sensational paragraph relative to alleged serious developments on board H. M. S. Adriadne and Spartiate, it being affirmed that through the injurious galvanic action between the copper sheathing and certain bolts used to secure the under-water fittings of the vessels the latter had so far deteriorated as to allow the fittings in question to become loosened.

It is significant that the matter was not the subject of comment at the time or since by any other of the technical service papers of Great Britain. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the report of the "Naval and Military Record" was widely circulated, and quoted upon by the press of the United States, being in some cases the subject of editorial comment, the effect in all cases tending to prejudice the public mind against the system of sheathing followed for many naval vessels in foreign services.

In view of the important bearing of the question upon work contemplated for vessels of the United States Navy, Rear Admiral Hichborn requested the naval attache at London to secure such authorative information as practicable touching upon the statements made by the paper above mentioned, and in reply to an inquiry made by him, the information was given to the effect that only a few fastenings had broken, the great body of the fastenings having remained in good condition. It was also stated as a probable cause of the fractures that there had been a lack of uniformity in the material used. The information obtained through the naval attache did not, however, make quite clear what vessels were affected by the injurious corrosion, nor did it cover the question of the association of the difficulties experienced with sheathing. Other inquiries, made with a view of elucidating these points, resulted in the obtaining of authoritative information from a private source, to the effect that the case of these two vessels had nothing whatever to do with sheathing, and might equally have occurred in an unsheathed vessel. It was learned that certain of the studs used for securing the gratings of the main discharge and inlets, the Kingston valves and sea-cocks, some of the fastenings on the propeller shafting casings, and studs and bolts more remotely situated within the ship—even in some cases high enough off the bottom to be free from bilge-water influence—had been effected.

It may be stated with perfect positiveness, that the experience with the Ariadne and Spartiate had absolutely noting whatever to do with sheathing. It may also be mentioned in this connection that similar, though possibly less, serious experiences have been had with vessels of the U. S. Navy, among which may be cited the loosening of the stern-post and rudder fastenings of the Hartford, a wooden vessel, through the corrosion of composition bolts employed for fastening them.

In the death of Lieut. Charles A. E. King, U. S. N., the Service loses a valuable officer. Lieut. King was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 7, 1858. He entered the Naval Academy as a cadet engineer in September, 1876, graduated in 1880 and has since served in every part of the world. Lieutenant King was found to be suffering with Bright's disease in December, 1899, and was given three months' leave. He was ordered to take passage on the U. S. S. Solace for duty on the Asiatic Station last November and died on board that vessel at sea, near Hong Kong, on Christmas day, of the disease above mentioned. His kindly disposition and dignified manners made him beloved by all who knew him. He leaves a widow, a daughter of the late James Broumel of Baltimore, and two children.

The following officers of the Marine Corps have been reported as qualified for promotion: Capt. Fredk. H. Delano, Capt. Harry Lee and Capt. Henry C. Davis; 1st Lieuts. Julius S. Turrill, Leof M. Harding, Harold C. Reisinger, Olaf H. Rask, Geo. H. Mather, Richard M. Cutts, Henry L. Roosevelt, Macker Barr, Harold C. Snyder, Jay M. Salladay. Several of the officers examined failed to qualify and will be suspended for a year and re-examined. All of those ordered up for examination have not yet been reported upon, so the above cannot be taken as a complete list.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 1, 1901.

Cadets Bisset, Bailey and Gleason of the class of 1899 are pursuing a course in naval architecture at Glasgow.

The change in position of the gun that fires at 6 a. m. and at 9:30 p. m. daily, at the Naval Academy, works an injury to the people of Kent Island. They can no longer hear the report of the gun by which formerly, making due allowance for the velocity of sound, they were able to set their timepieces.

At the Christmas Eve hop at the Naval Academy on Monday night, Mrs. John Hood received with Naval Cadet Philip M. O'Reilley, of Pennsylvania. Naval cadets who occupy quarters in the annex had their Christmas stockings of various colors and sizes hung on a line stretched from the second story to a limb of a tree, a distance of 30 feet.

Col. Charles Pfeiff and Capt. Herman Bennecke, of New York City, both celebrated chess players, have been spending the holidays with Mrs. George Heintz, assistant sword master of the Naval Academy. Mrs. Nelson, of Columbus, Ohio, has been the guest of the family of Lieutenant Eldridge, Naval Academy.

The New Year's Eve hop of the naval cadets was very largely attended. Mrs. Colahan, wife of Comdr. Charles E. Colahan, assisted by Naval Cadet John Downes, Jr., received. The armory was beautifully decorated with bunting and insignia of war. The Naval Academy Band, Prof. Chas. A. Zimmerman, director, furnished the music.

Mr. George G. Neumann, acting gunner, U. S. Navy, and Miss Amanda Danmeyer, daughter of Mr. Christian Danmeyer, of Annapolis, were married in Washington on Monday night. Mr. Neumann received a beautiful present appropriate to the occasion from the crew of the United States Steamer Chesapeake.

Mrs. N. M. Terry, wife of Prof. Terry, U. S. N., gave a tea Saturday afternoon at her home, Blake Row, Naval Academy, which was largely attended.

Miss Jeanette Marion, daughter of Prof. Henri Marion, of the Naval Academy, entertained her friends at a tea on Saturday, given in honor of Miss Julia Hubbard, of Newport, R. I.

Naval Cadet H. E. Cook has been promoted to Cadet Lieutenant. This gives Cadet Cook command of one of the companies of the Battalion. He is promoted in the place of a cadet officer reduced to the ranks, who put in a report which the authorities held to be an attempt to deceive his superior officer. The offender, a first classman, receives in addition 75 demerits, a severe penalty, as in the first class year 151 demerits bilge, and the cadet has five months yet to run before the Academic year ends.

The charges of the uncle of Private Marine Hobart Green have not yet reached the Naval Academy. The members of the medical profession at the Naval Academy were indignant at the published reports of alleged neglect of Private Green during his death-illness from pneumonia. The deceased came from Stafford, Va., and had been in the service but three weeks. The charges are that Private Green did not receive proper attention while ill, and that the floors were washed under him while he lay in his bed in the sick-bay on the U. S. ship Santee, the quarters of the Marines Guard, Naval Academy.

The custom of receiving on New Year's Day was more largely observed in Annapolis than usual. The principal reception was given by Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Commander Wainwright, Naval Academy. Mrs. Wainwright had assisting her in receiving her sister, Mrs. Washington Matthews, of Washington; Mrs. C. T. Hutchins, wife of Commander Hutchins, U. S. N.; Mrs. Rhinelander Stephens, of New York; Mrs. E. W. Eberle, wife of Lieutenant Eberle, U. S. N.; Mrs. Knapp, sister of Mrs. Eberle; Mrs. W. W. Hendrickson, wife of Prof. Hendrickson, U. S. N.; Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers, of Annapolis; Mrs. Thornton, of Annapolis; Mrs. H. H. Clarke, wife of Chaplain Clarke, U. S. N.; Mrs. J. A. Norris, wife of Commander Norris, U. S. N.; Mrs. Fullam, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Fullam, U. S. N.; Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, U. S. N.; Miss Wainwright and a half-dozen of Miss Wainwright's young lady friends. The reception was from 2 to 6 p. m., and the guests came in great numbers. The rooms were beautifully decorated with potted plants, and the table was most elaborate and beautiful. The ornamentation of the table was enhanced by two handsome pyramids at either end of it, over which hung a spray like a bridal wreath. Six pieces of music under the direction of Prof. Chas. A. Zimmerman were present, and the young people enjoyed a dance. The guests represented the officers of the Navy, cadets and many citizens of Annapolis.

Amongst others who received in the Naval Academy were Mrs. Chas. E. Colahan, wife of Commander Colahan, commandant of cadets, and Mrs. Terry, wife of Prof. N. M. Terry, in the city; Mrs. Thomas Nelson, wife of Commander Nelson, U. S. N.; Mrs. J. Wirt Randall, Mrs. W. C. Claude, Mrs. Thos. Fell, Misses Kate and Adele Randall, Mrs. D. R. Randall, Mrs. Eldridge. Mrs. Thos. Nelson was assisted in receiving by Mrs Knox, wife of Comdr. Harry Knox, U. S. N.; Mrs. McNulty, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Rush and a number of young ladies.

As the hour of midnight arrived the dancers at the Naval Cadet Ball in the armory paused in the dance. A bugler stepped forth and blew "taps," for the death of the old year. As the notes died way, another bugle blast sounded "reveille," to the new year of the 20th century. Then the old Chinese bell, which had been brought up from its belfry, and given a new one in a bower of evergreens, saluted the new year with its sonorous tones. As they ceased the whole battalion of naval cadets gave the "Rah, rah, rah! hi-ho-ha! U. S. N. A., siss, boom, ah—Happy New Year."

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Dec. 27, 1900.

Uncle Sam's sick soldier lads in the big military hospital forgot their ills and wounds and were made happy on the night of Dec. 24, when they were given a Christmas tree. After a short program the young ladies of the committee in charge dispersed to the various wards to take the gifts to the men who are ill in bed. The distribution of gifts was followed by ice cream and cake. The festivities concluded with an informal dance for the young ladies and their friends. Among the members of the committee were: Mrs. Kerwin, Miss Brower, Miss Rawles, Mrs. Eltinge, Misses Marshall, Miss Davis and Mrs. Gardner.

The baseball fever has a good hold on the soldiers. A game played on the parade grounds on Dec. 23 between picked nines from Light Bat. C, 3d Art., and troops F and G, 6th Cav., resulted in favor of the former by the one-sided score of 22 to 1.

Colonel and Mrs. Maus have returned from their visit to Coronado. Dr. R. R. Ward, of the Navy, is registered at the Grand. Mrs. A. C. Girard, wife of Colonel Girard, is on her way to Manila to join her daughter, Mrs. Ross L. Bush, whose husband is stationed in the Philippines. Colonel Girard's youngest daughter, Mrs. Arthur R. Kerwin, has just returned from Manila, and the eldest of the trio, Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks, is down from Skagway to join in the holiday gayeties.

Miss Mary Hobbs, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Hobbs, of Alcatraz Island, returned home Monday after an extended visit in Southern California. Mr. A. K. Michler, son of Colonel Michler, U. S. A., and his family from Washington are at the Palace, en route for Monterey, where they will pass the winter.

General Shafter and members of the General's household are enjoying the holidays at the General's Bakerfield ranch. Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Forwood were guests of honor on Christmas Day at a dinner given by Superintendent A. E. Osborn, of Eldredge, Mrs. Forwood's brother.

Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Rawles and Mrs. Lee, of Presidio, were among the callers at Angel Island during the week. Miss Stoker, of Angel Island, was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Rawles during the holidays. A. A. Surg. William L. Keller, Capt. W. W. Robinson, Capt. B. H. Cheever, Major Charles Bentzoni (retired), Capt. Frank West and A. A. Surg. Charles W. Hock registered at the Army headquarters during the past seven days.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 1, 1901.

Co. L, 1st Inf., 104 men, commanded by Lieutenant Parker, arrived here Dec. 27 after a four months' stay at Jefferson Barracks. This brings the enlisted strength of the post up to 250 men. The place of Co. L, Jefferson Barracks, is taken by two troops of the 5th Cav. which just returned from Porto Rico.

Dr. L. P. Carter, of Paris, Ills., was at the Federal prison on Dec. 24 in consultation with his nephew, Oberlin M. Carter.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. Lee, Miss Lee and Mrs. Chaffee were the guests of honor at the Century Ball given New Year's eve in Convention Hall, at Kansas City.

Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick, who has been visiting his parents in Marietta, O., has joined Mrs. McCormick, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Lowe, in Leavenworth.

Mrs. James Lindsey of the garrison is visiting relatives at Emporia, Kas. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Charles Miller.

Lieut. J. W. Beacham, Jr., has returned from Jefferson Barracks where he was on temporary duty. Col. Henry Jackson, 5th Cav., left Dec. 27 for Jefferson Barracks. Dr. Lowndes, U. S. N., and Mrs. Lowndes, who have been visiting Mrs. Lowndes' parents, Senator and Mrs. Baker, of Leavenworth, left Dec. 28 for Annapolis. They were accompanied as far as Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Baker.

KEY WEST.

Key West Barracks, Fla., Dec. 26, 1900.

The usual superb Christmas dinner was served here by Lieutenant Waldron to his battery, N, 1st Art. The dining hall was tastefully arranged and from the wall and ceiling hung a bunting bearing the words: "Welcome! A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, Battery N, 1st Art., 20th Century." The menu was as follows: Roast turkey and dressing, cranberry sauce, lima beans, mashed potatoes, pickles, peas, mince pies, candies, oranges, fruit cake, bananas and chocolate.

We are just getting settled after our absence in Alabama of five months.

The debate over the canteen in the Senate will be watched with keen interest by the members of this command. The opposition to the canteen by the W. C. T. U. is fed on prejudice. Those who originated it were schemers, who planned to acnieve their own selfish ends through the ignorance of their followers. Such travesties on American freedom, equality and fair play, are bound to fall to pieces by reason of their own inate rottenness.

Sergeant Doran has been appointed quartermaster sergeant, Sergeant Foyle, canteen steward, Sergeant Tausey, provost sergeant and Sergeant O'Donnell, acting sergeant major. For the first time in the history of Key West a circus visited here on Christmas night. Something new for the natives, and it made lots of money.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1901.

The celebration of the advent of the new year and of the beginning of the new century was begun with the ball in Cullum Hall on New Year's Eve. The customary observances marked the speeding of the old and the welcome to the coming year. The sounding of taps and the stirring notes of reveille sounded "Vale" to the old and "Salve" to the new. The dance was a very large one, the number of guests at the officers' quarters and at the hotel having been unusual. The following were a very few among the many present: Mrs. Fred. Grant, Mrs. C. F. Roe, of New York, and Miss Roe; Mrs. Wm. Ennis and Miss Ennis, Miss Webster, a guest of Miss Amie Davis; the Misses Davis, the Misses Kelly, Miss Banister, Miss Egerton, Miss Adams, Miss Williams, Miss Hamilton, Miss Gimperling, Miss Tyler, Miss McQualde, Miss Helen Cambios, Miss de Rivera, Miss Howard, Miss Ward, Miss Roberts, Miss Thornton, Miss Geren, Miss Bartlett, Miss Todd, Miss Baker, the Misses Farrell, the Misses Pierce, Miss Hathaway, Miss Johnson, Miss Wright, Miss Fondee, Miss Camp, Miss Harned, Miss Powers, Miss Swope, Miss McFail, Miss Smyth, Miss Neely, Miss Cassar, Miss Lettig, Miss Beneway, Miss Cottac, Miss Hoyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gimperling, of Dayton, Ohio.

Early graduation, dependent upon the passage of the Army bill, is the subject of supreme importance to first class men just at present.

Another entertainment was added to the list of those already given at the post in aid of the "Army Relief Society" on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 27. The members of the Junior Section, No. 1, of which Miss Katharine Tillman is President, entertained a large number of patrons at a musicale at the quarters of Prof. Tillman. The program was executed by the young musicians with a degree of skill which would have reflected credit upon older performers, the audience testifying its appreciation by frequent and hearty applause. The performers were as follows: Piano solos by Miss Eleanor Hobbs, Miss Marguerite Sands, Miss Katharine Tillman, Miss Marion Hobbs, Miss Maude Banister; violin solo, Miss Gertrude Mills; mandolin and piano, Mr. Paul Larned and Miss Eleanor Hobbs; duet for two pianos, Miss Marion Hobbs and Miss Katharine Tillman.

The Ladies' Card Club met on Friday afternoon.

The officers gave a hop in Cullum Hall on Friday evening.

A fine program was rendered at the orchestral concert given by the U. S. M. A. Band in the gymnasium on Saturday evening, one number being a polka composed by Frank Pulec, a first class musician in the band.

The usual New Year's Day menu was served at the cadets mess hall on Thursday, accompanied by toasts and speeches. At 3:30 in the afternoon a german was given by the U. S. M. A. Band in the gymnasium on had participated in the festivities of the previous evening remained over.

Examinations were begun on Wednesday morning. The division of the Academic Board into three committees will facilitate and expedite greatly the work of examination.

Col. John W. Barlow, Engineers; Major and Mrs. Q. M. Gillmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gimperling, of Dayton, Ohio; Mr. P. O. Phillips, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. and Miss Morrison, of Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. A. C. Taylor, of Huntsville, Ala., and Mrs. Herman Dowd, of New York, have been among cadets' relatives registering at the hotel. Miss Hoyle has been a guest of Mrs. Landers; Miss Webster a guest of Miss Davis.

CHRISTMAS TREE AT FORT SCREVEN.

Tybee, Ga., Dec. 26, 1900.

On the afternoon of Dec. 24 Fort Screven witnessed the unfamiliar spectacle of a Christmas tree for the children on Tybee Island. This island is a popular summer resort, but in winter is practically deserted except for the post, half a dozen families in the "village," and the fisher-folk. The idea of the celebration was originated and carried out by Miss Schenck and Miss Elizabeth Schenck, daughters of Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art. They determined that all the children on the island, regardless of station, should have a taste of true Christmas cheer, and with perfect confidence in the established generosity of the soldier, called on all the enlisted men for a small contribution. No other collection was necessary, and the tree was a success.

The fruits and nuts were presented by the leading grocers in Savannah, the tree itself was brought in from the woods by some of the men. The contractor for the new quarters hurried his carpenters, and the mess hall of the new barracks was ready in time. The men decorated the room with holly, palms, and a magnificent rope of evergreens.

There are a number of carpenters at work on the new buildings and most of them have their families with them, so that altogether, about forty five children were provided for, and the hall was comfortably filled.

A short program was arranged by men of the two batteries—C of the Second and F of the First—consisting of music, clog dancing, and two excellent clowns. Santa Claus almost reduced the children to limp atoms of delight by popping his jolly round face in one of the topmost windows of the hall. A minute later he apparently dropped straight down the broad chimney place, and assisted by four or five soldiers distributed the presents and goodies. The entertainment was a great success, and the tree will long remain in memory,—a beautiful evidence of the generosity of the soldiers of Fort Screven.

ABOUT MY YOT.

Editer army & navy gurnl deeg sur Janny 2th

I has just red the Navel Resurv skeem concoctid by that Bord of boss stripers. This is the only skeem witch the Navy Departmint indorsis. There are sum other only skeems, such as the wun now before Congris witch Foss fixt up, and the Departmint inthusyastercally approved. Also likewise the precedin only skeem witch Assisting Secretary Allen & Sutherland contrived the yeer before and witch the Departmint sed wos the best that ever wos and ort to be passed rite off at wunst. But Allen is owt now and Sutherland is only a dam loot comdr ennyhow; and when this Departmint wants to do grownd and lofty tumblin hoo the devil has got a better rite? (N. B. I am rekwested by the Burow of Detale to say that ennybody denying enny of the abuv remarx gose to Gwam on the jump, or else gets a beef bote wot cruses arownd Borneyo ware thare ant no charts)

Now I agrees with them boss stripers. I approovs of that skeem. Its a peech. Its got solid scads in it for me—and I nede them, hevin nose. This is where I gets them.

"Yacht owners who navigate and manage their own vessels * * * * may be commissioned lieutenants in the Naval Reserve" An they gets pade a "retainin fee," and month's pay and rashun—

Isnt that lushus? Ive got a yot on the Gowanus canal witch I hires a Mick to drive the tow mule while I steres. I bort that nobul craft includin the mule for 36 dollers and fifty sents and it stays aflote orl rite if the pumpin is dun reglar. The Mick hoo is the cheef ingynere gets fore dollers a month & his bord and the mule gets nothin but bord mostly in the form of shavins mixed in his hay. In winter when the canal is frozin, the Mick usually gets in jale and dont cost me anythin and the Mule finds a happy home in the Burow of Navvygashin.

Now look at the finans of this

Cost of yot and mule	$36.50
Wagis of Mick, 8 months	32.
Bord of Mick	8.
Bord of Mule	10.
Tottle	$86.50

Now wot dus I git out of the Boss stripers Navel Resurv?

Retainin fee as lootininț(becos I ones & managis a yot.)	$200.00
Pay for 30 daze	150.
Rashun for 30 daze	9.
Tottle	359.00

Sure prophit of $262.50 per annienm

Any pusson hoo can get yots cheeper than $36.50 mule included, can make moar yet. Any wun hoo dont care for welth and can buy a flotin thirst parlor and corl it a yot can now put on gold stripid close. Wots the use of going inter the Navel Academy an waitin long yeres to be a lootinint? Buy a yot! Morral Thare ant nothin witch fits a man betur for getting up Navel Resurv Skeems than bein a boss policeman at a yot race. Only yures

T. AP CATESBY SHELBAK
Yot owner.

COMMAND OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

During the hearings before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the bill for the reorganization of the Regular Army a strenuous effort was made on the part of the seamen on Army transports to have the transport regulations changed so that they would have actual rank in the Army and not be under the orders of officers of the Quartermaster's Department detailed for duty on the Army ships. On Dec. 17 Captain Ira Harris, who until recently had been Marine Superintendent for the Transport Service, appeared before the Committee and made an argument in behalf of the ship's captains. Captain Harris stated that during the Civil War he held a commission in the Navy and also during the Spanish War. He said he "appeared in behalf of the seamen officers of the Army Transport Service." After giving the general reasons why the ships' captains should be given exclusive control of their vessels and not be in any manner under the orders of officers of the Army, who had no experience in matters pertaining to navigation, Captain Harris said: "The quartermaster captains are, nearly all of them, gentlemen of good common sense and under ordinary circumstances do not interfere with the navigation of the ship, but in the Atlantic fleet alone three masters have been discharged in the last two years because of trouble with their transport quartermasters.

"When the Spanish-American War ceased, there were hundreds of the best American seamen anxious to enter the Service. More than one-half the masters appointed then had been volunteer officers in the Navy. Many were graduates of the United States Naval Academy and had graduated first in their classes. Two had reached the rank of lieutenant commander in the Regular Navy. We expected to have commissions after some time. In the meantime the regulations were plain as to our duties, and the marine superintendents nominated the sea officers and saw that the ships were properly loaded, coaled and docked; so there was fairly good discipline and reasonable safety. But recently the Service has rapidly deteriorated. The revised regulations make the quartermaster captain the commanding officer. There isn't a seaman in the whole Service, afloat or ashore, who isn't outranked, by every quartermaster and surgeon of the service and every commissioned passenger. There is nothing that requires the marine superintendent or any other seaman to be consulted in the selection of the sea officers. The seaman officers can be discharged with or without cause. The ships, at least in New York, are loaded, docked, cleared and repaired under the immediate direction of a captain of the Quartermaster's Department. The work which should be done by seamen has been gradually transferred to soldiers. Some of our best officers have already left the Service; among them are three graduates of the Naval Academy, and three who were lieutenants in the Navy in the late war, one of them being in command of a naval ship.

"I will say nothing about the economy which would come from using experienced men in the management of this tremendous shipping business. I do not want to divert your minds by any side issues. I want to put the main question plainly: Two captains cannot be in the same ship with safety.

"There are a thousand soldiers afloat every day. Are you willing to risk their lives in ships commanded by men who may never have been to sea before; ships navigated by men whose positions depend largely on their subservience to the quartermaster captain and manned by crews as to whose selection and discharge the navigating captain may have had nothing to say and from whom he has no great means of compelling respect and obedience? If I have made this as plain to you as it is to me, then if no legislation is had and a ship goes down with hundreds of boys in blue, it will be for you to give an account to their families and the people of the United States."

Upon being questioned by members of the committee, Captain Harris said cases had arisen where a quartermaster captain's judgment interfered with the proper movement of the ship. He said: "The case I refer to was where a ship ran aground. The captain wanted to throw the ballast overboard. The quartermaster captain said no, that the ship's ballast was charged to him; that he would not allow it to be lightened in that way; and the next day an officer who outranked the quartermaster captain ordered it thrown overboard, and the ship was lightened. Many other cases were cited by Captain Harris for the information of the committee, and he was asked many questions by the various members. Chairman Hawley asked the officer to draw a bill for the use of the committee in order that some means might be taken to rectify the stated evils in the present system.

It is not definitely known whether or not the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will take any action in this matter, but owing to the fact that after the removal of the army of Volunteers from the Philippine Islands in the winter and spring there will no longer be any necessity of maintaining such a large transport fleet, it is not the opinion of many officials that any action will be taken this winter. It was evident, however, that the statements made by Captain Harris before the committee carried much weight, and that an evil existed most of the members were ready to admit. It is one that we long ago pointed out, and for which some remedy should be found. That we have thus far escaped serious disaster in consequence is no argument in its favor.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Cambridge, Dec. 27, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your editorial of 15 December has just come to my notice, and I request a small space for comments. My article in the December number of the "Atlantic Monthly" was written last summer, not in my capacity as consulting engineer of the New Panama Company, or even at its suggestion, but because I had had a better opportunity than any other American engineer (except my colleague on the International Technical Commission, Mr. A. Fteley, Past President of the American Society of Civil Engineers and Chief Engineer of the new Croton Water Works) to know that our people will greatly deceive themselves if they imagine that by constructing a canal through Nicaragua they will secure "the control, management and ownership" of the transit route across the American Isthmus. The paper was designed to show that there is so great a difference in the two routes in practicability and feasibility that competition between them would be out of the question. The New Panama Company in February, 1899, submitted a proposition, renewed and confirmed in a letter dated Nov. 26, 1900 (which will doubtless be appended to the final report of the Isthmian Canal Commission) by which our Government can secure at small cost the same "control, management and ownership" as that now held by England over the Suez canal, which is well known to be practically absolute. If this offer, or some other mode of transfer for which the Company stands ready to negotiate, is rejected, such control will naturally be secured by our commercial rivals; for we cannot plead the Monroe doctrine to prevent a private company from completing a work on which it has spent many millions and which has been prosecuted for twenty years. The result of such a blunder on our part will be that we shall present the humiliating spectacle of sinking hundreds of millions of dollars for a canal foredoomed to idle inactivity because the difference in cost of operation and in insurance rates (which are beyond governmental control) will afford profits to its rival even if our canal be supported by annual taxation of our citizens.

The preliminary report of the Isthmian Canal Commission has now appeared, and it will be noted that it amply confirms all the engineering advantages for the Panama route claimed in my "Atlantic Monthly" article, except several not discussed or mentioned, and except the important item of a gain of time between our Atlantic and Pacific ports; which the Commission treats ex cathedra while I presented figures in detail which, it is believed, will receive the approval of technical engineers. Unfortunately the Isthmian Commission found itself hampered by the terms of the law under which it was acting, and bases its recommendation of the Nicaraguan route "particularly in view" of assumptions and beliefs as to complicated diplomatic problems concerning which it was not authorized to treat finally with the parties in interest, and which may or may not be confirmed by the official negotiations that doubtless will be entered upon by our Government with Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia and the Panama Company before reaching a final decision as to the route to be selected. The preliminary report of the Isthmian Canal Commission has now made sufficiently evident which is the better route from an engineering and a commercial point of view; and its military merits are established by our treaty of 1846 with Colombia, which concedes rights in war not possessed by any other nation, and which conditions are incorporated in the concessions now held by the new canal company and by which it is therefore bound.

It may be, Mr. Editor, that I am "a devil's advocate," a "partisan of the Panama Canal" and "in the employ of the company that is engaged in building it;" but I am not the less a citizen of the United States who has spent his life in the service of the Government; and it is from the latter standpoint that I hope our people will not make the serious mistake of allowing the "control, management and ownership" of the Isthmian route to pass to our commercial rivals, as will be the case if we fail to secure the canal which nature has determined to be by far the best possible. Already the matter is attracting the attention of English and German engineers. A paper has been, or soon will be, read at London before the Institution of Civil Engineers by Mr. James T. Ford, a member of that well-known society of experts, who has lately made a thorough investigation and study of the present condition and prospects of the Panama canal works. Advanced sheets of his paper show that it fully indorses the practicability and merit of the plan of completion adopted by the new Panama company, the cost of which is liberally estimated by it at $101,159,000. The estimate of the Isthmian Canal Commission for its projected rival in Nicaragua is $200,540,000 plus the unknown sum to be paid to Nicaragua and Costa Rica for a perpetual lease of the route, for it is recognized in a report of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, dated Dec. 18, 1900, that sovereign ownership is not to be had, and is not contemplated.

It surely is not to be imagined that a canal occupying nature's own route, now two-fifths excavated, and with all the preliminary preparations for rapid prosecution at hand, will be suffered to remain unfinished. If we do not choose to undertake this work, it will naturally be done by our commercial rivals, and it behooves us in deciding on our action to consider this fact. Two canals are certainly not demanded, and the control of the route is more important to us than to any other nation.

HENRY L. ABBOT.

It is, of course, understood that the term "devil's advocate" was used in the ecclesiastical sense as describing one who is charged with the official duty of urging objections against a given course of action, before it is finally decided upon. No one who knows General Abbot will question that he is moved by a sense of public duty in what he says concerning the relative values of the Panama and Nicaragua Canals. He is most competent to decide an engineering question, and no American engineer has made so thorough a study as he has of the Panama Canal. That he has obtained his knowledge in the employ of the Panama Canal Company does not lessen the value of his testimony as to facts, and his expression of opinions, based upon his knowledge of facts, is entitled to the greatest weight.

MEDICAL SCHOOL, SECOND BRIGADE, M. V. M.

A correspondent sends us an account of a school for medical officers of the 2d Brigade, Mass. Vol. Militia, which was held in Boston on Nov. 18. The "School" is held at least yearly, and is an established feature of the work of the medical department, the order therefor being issued by the brigade commander. The medical director, Lieutenant Colonel Devine, who presided, spoke of some of the improvements which could be directly traced to the previous meetings of the school. These were the physical examinations of recruits, the issue of rations in camp (instead of the supply of food by a caterer), the instruction of company bearers in first aid and the assimilation of the system of medical records and blanks to that in use in the U. S. Army. The school has certainly proved its usefulness. Colonel Devine suggested as subjects of future study, the importance of making the duties of troops in the State camp conform as nearly as possible to those of troops on field service, that instruction in the prevention of contagious diseases be added to that given in first aid, the disinfection of clothing, the erection of a garbage plant and of adequate bathing facilities at the State camp and finally the desirability of the formation of a medical staff corps or department.

Some twenty medical officers were present at this session of the school, and eleven papers were read. All showed care in preparation, and some contained valuable suggestions for the improvement of the militia service. The topics took a wide range, including "The Medical Officer and His Papers," "Management of a Field Hospital," "Duties of a Medical Officer on the March," "The Care of Sinks," "Knowledge of First Aid Necessary for Officers and Men," "First Aid on the Firing Line" and "The Treatment of Gunshot and Other Wounds," with statistics from recent reports of the surgeon general of the Army. A paper entitled "Suggestions Relative to the increased Value of the Medical Department, M. V. M.," was highly interesting. The veterinary surgeon attached to the cavalry of the brigade gave the points necessary for the prompt recognition of glanders, which is very important, as this disease is liable to affect man as well as the horse. The session closed with remarks by Captain Standish, of the Ambulance Corps, on "Ready Tests for Vision in Recruits," and a brief address by the surgeon general of the State.

CAPTAIN BIEGLER'S FIGHT.

From the Manila "Freedom" we take some details of the recent fighting by Capt. George W. Biegler, 28th Vol. Inf. He left Balayan on Oct. 19 with twenty mounted men for the purpose of making a reconnaissance toward Looc. The distance from Balayan to Looc is about 38 miles. On the 20th while scouting between the two points the detachment found two trails. The native Presidente urged Captain Biegler to take the eastern trail in the return to Balayan. This he did, starting at 6 a. m. the morning of the 21st. When about five miles from Looc the force was fired upon by the rebels from a hilltop 800 yards distant. Captain Biegler returned the fire, which silenced the enemy temporarily. The bed of a dry creek formed the trail for a half-mile further, either side of which was lined with insurgents. There was no opportunity to retreat, if Captain Biegler's little band had had a disposition to do so. Shots flew thick and fast. Captain Biegler received a wound in the first volley. Pvts. John O'Hara and Sweeney were also wounded.

Captain Biegler noticed a white man directing the rebel forces, and heard him say: "Shoot low at the—! Shoot low at the—!" Grasping Sweeney's rifle Biegler charged on the white rebel. So soon as the latter saw the Captain advance he got down on his knees and begged for mercy. The white traitor emphasized his imploration with the exclamation: "I'm an American, I'm an American! Mercy! Mercy!" Although it is not explained how Captain Biegler got back from in the midst of the rebels, the account goes on to say that after the American traitor was despatched a Spaniard took command of the insurgent forces. He lasted but a short time, as a well-directed shot by Private Gowan cut off his earthly career. The insurgent trenches were but a few yards from the trail. Fully 200 armed men occupied them. Sergeants Shuckers and Woodruff and Privates Duffy, Guy Wopten and Howard Pusey held the ends of the trenches with amazing bravery. The enemy was so close that some of the Americans' faces were burned with powder, says the "Freedom."

Captain Biegler ordered his men to move to a spot about a quarter of a mile distant under a tree where the wounded could be cared for. Firing was not discontinued, however, for while part of the men were engaged in dressing the wounds the rest kept up a hot fire. It was at this time that Private McBride was killed and Private McKollit wounded severely.

The little American party went on about one-eighth of a mile further and struck another band of insurgents. The enemy were arrayed in a spectacular uniform evidently expecting to make a grand winning, but they were driven off in bad order.

The next day the 2d Battalion of the 28th received word at Balayan that Captain Biegler and what was left of his detachment were at Nasugbu. Two officers and eighty men were sent to Captain Biegler's relief. Having joined the latter, a search was instituted for McBride and O'Hara. A grave was found containing McBride's body, which was probably buried by insurgents, as a cross had been placed upon the grave. O'Hara's body was found later horribly mutilated. There is no doubt that Captain Biegler was sent into a trap planned by the Presidente of Looc.

Among the men mentioned for bravery are Sergeants Schuckers and Woodruff and Private Bruner. The latter used a rifle and a kodak during the thickest of the fight. Captain Biegler, according to the "Freedom," was more seriously wounded than first reported, and it was feared he would lose one of his legs.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

In an attack by Capt. Jas. B. Hughes, 4th Cav., on a band of sixty insurgents three miles north of Cangbiling, P. I., our casualties were one man killed and one wounded. Eight insurgents were killed and three wounded and captured.

Referring to the death of Guy Wooten, who, while a guard on a casco, fell overboard and in trying to rescue his gun and belt filled with cartridges was drowned, the Manila "American" said: "The name of Guy Wooten should be placed upon the records of his country as a man who lost his life in an endeavor to save Uncle Sam's property in the line of duty."

Captain Comfort and 20 men, of Company D, 32d Vol. Inf., while returning recently from a scout of Limay, P. I., were fired into five miles south of Orion about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a small force of insurgents. After twenty minutes fighting the enemy scattered in the underbrush. Insurgent casualties, one man killed and four wounded.

A party of eight men under charge of a Sergeant of Troop C, 1st Cav., leading horses from Batangas to Lipa was attacked by insurgents four miles west of Loboo on Oct. 29. The enemy was driven off. Troop C, coming up, made close search for enemies, but could find none. Two bancas were seen leading across the bay in direction of Mindoro. Lieutenant Davis, 1st Cav., secured assistance of a coasting steamer, and overhauled one banca containing four men, who were seen to throw articles overboard, presumably rifles. The four protested they were only harmless traders.

Athletics are often so fiercely indulged in in the Philippines that the surgeon has to be called in. Recently the baseball team of Battery H, 6th Art., journeyed to Cavite and played the nine of the U. S. S. Celtic, winning from the tars by a score of 13 to 6. The small score does not fully indicate the earnestness with which each side strove to win. First Baseman Catlin, of the Celtics, was struck by an inshoot of Pitcher McCabe, of the Artillery, and had his arm broken just above the wrist. Chaplain Remey umpired the game and not a single dispute marred the harmony of the con-

test. After the game the jackies gave a spread to their red leg vanquishers in their clubhouse.

The Manila "Freedom" of Nov. 16 said: "With the return of the 14th Inf. from China the 21st Inf. will be relieved from provost duty here. The 21st will proceed to Batangas Province for duty. During its four months' duty in Manila the 21st has performed its duties in the most approved soldierly manner. They have won well-merited praise from the authorities, and every law-abiding citizen in Manila regrets their departure. Probably the company of the 21st that will be missed the most is Company B, at the San Fernando station. This company has come more in contact with the press of Manila, and their conduct has been more closely watched. Nothing but praise is heard for the faithful, popular soldiers of B Company. They have performed their duty well and they reflect credit upon their officers."

A correspondent of the Manila "Freedom" writing from Nueva Caceres on Nov. 3 said that the daily concerts of the 11th Cav. band were the one blessing in that lonely place. The band was organized in Manila less than a year ago, but now it essays with success such difficult pieces as the overture to William Tell and also selections from Gounod and Massenet.

Though life isn't what it might be, as a returned regular said the other day, the troops in the Philippines have sports that are denied them when at home. Here we find the detachment of the 16th Inf. doing garrison duty at Buguey, in the Aparri district commanded by Col. C. C. Hood, indulging in shooting alligators. As described by the Aparri "News," the sport is carried on in this way: A wide slough extends from the bay and is the home of the alligator. At low tide he suns himself. Now is the time to take a shot at the monster. The report of a rifle is heard; up rises the tail of his majesty and downs he brings it with a heavy, angry thud; he has been hit! Now he makes a rush for the water and blood floats on the surface of the stream. It is surprising how rapidly such a creature can move despite his bulkiness and clumsyness! One member of the detachment with a friend jumped into one of the dug-out native canoes and paddled up the stream. Soon an alligator was espied on shore, and both shot; the creature was hit and dashed into the water, disappearing only to reappear near the boat. The situation looked grave, as the monster was furiously lashing the water with his tail. One blow struck the dug-out, upsetting it and throwing the occupants out, but by clinging to the bottom they were enabled to keep afloat until death seized the monster.

The Filipino youths are not slow in developing a martial spirit. Col. Cornelius Gardener 30th Vol. Inf. (Major, 13th Inf.), has a "muchaco" (Spanish for boy) in his employ who was driving alone in the country when he was ambushed. He had been too long with the Americans not to know how to act. He killed three natives and took seventeen prisoners, single-handed, marching his captives into Santa Cruz, Marinduque, where Colonel Gardener was stationed, and turned them over to the C. O. The "Freedom" vouches for this, which, if true, entitles the lad to a medal for the record capture, single-handed.

A correspondent of the Manila "Times" writing from San Isidro, P. I., Oct. 25, said: "Nine of the men of the 24th Inf., who were captured on Oct. 10, were returned yesterday in a somewhat dilapidated condition. One man has a gunshot wound in his arm and Private Jackson a gunshot wound in his leg, neither of which is considered serious. They report that Corporal Henry died from sunstroke a few days after capture, and that Private James became demented, tried to escape and was shot dead. Two of the other men who came in are seriously ill with the fever. The body found a few days ago mutilated and unrecognizable is supposed to be that of Private Young, who is the only one not accounted for. The usual promises not to bear arms again were not exacted from these men."

The Aparri (P. I.) "News" of Nov. 3 said: "Major Allen, commanding officer, inspected and mustered the troops of this post last Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 8 a. m. The different companies made a splendid appearance and showed by their steadiness a training that can only be got by campaigning under any and all conditions. The Major cannot be otherwise than highly gratified with the result. After muster the boys were all made happy by being allowed to sign the pay rolls. Now a period of expectancy, filled with pleasant anticipations, will intervene before the paymaster arrives."

A high-handed outrage that has embittered a large portion of the native population against the rebels recently occurred near Sara, Island of Panay. Sr. Panis, a prominent native, took the oath of allegiance to the Americans and was appointed a member of the Board of Education. In driving with his family from the garrisoned town to his ranch a mile away he was seized by ladrones, bound and carried off into the jungle. Capt. G. W. Martin, 18th Inf., in command of the post, at once sent out two detachments to rescue the captive, but he could not be found. Citizens of the district, which has but one company of the 18th Inf. for its protection, have been terrorized and frightened into making contributions; toward the north wealthy hacienderos are compelled to make contributions of $50 each, under pain of losing first one ear and then the other for refusing, and last of all their heads. Poorer people are held up on the roads and compelled to pay tribute however small. The Presidente of the town was warned that if he placed the American flag over the municipal building the town would be attacked and the plaza "bathed in blood from north to south." The Presidente was in mortal fear and neglected the order to hoist the stars and stripes. Captain Martin had the soldiers fling the starry banner out and at last accounts the plaza had not yet received the promised sanguinary baptism.

In the 1st Naval Battalion of New York the next battalion drill of the season will be held on the evening of Jan. 16, instead of Jan. 15, as heretofore ordered. The drill will be held at the 71st regiment armory. There will be a review and competitive company drill. The review will be followed by dancing. Admission will be by card. During the evening the brigade prizes for figure of merit and secondary battery prize will be awarded, and the 100 per cent. medals will also be distributed. The armory rifle practice will commence on Saturday, Jan. 5, at the rifle range of the 71st regiment armory. The contest for the Josephthal Trophy will be held on the range on Saturday afternoons, March 16, 23 and 30, and April 6, 13 and 20. The annual volley match for the officers' prize will be held on Saturday, April 27. The revolver range on board the New Hampshire will be open every drill night from 7 till 8 o'clock. Howard H. Kipp, who was formerly a member of the 3d division and who served on board the U. S. S. Yankee during the Spanish-American war, has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps. The following petty officers have been warranted: Quartermaster L. A. Goldstone, Boatswain's Mate W. C. Shaw, Gun Captain, 1st Class, W. E. Hannegan, Gun Captain, 2d Class, W. B. Wait, Jr.

STATE TROOPS.

69TH NEW YORK—COLONEL DUFFY.

At a review before Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, at its armory on the evening of Dec. 27, the 69th regiment, N. G. N. Y., in command of Colonel Duffy, made a very excellent display, and although the drill hall is hardly sufficient to drill two full-sized companies in, yet 10 companies of 16 solid files each, owing to the skill of the officers and the attention and promptness of the men managed to make a display that reflected great credit upon all concerned. After the companies had assembled in the dingy drill hall, which by the way shakes like a leaf with the steady tramp of men, the regiment following the battalion formation, formed in line of masses and was turned over to Colonel Duffy by Adjutant Foley in handsome shape. Major Develin commanded the 1st battalion and Major Lynch the 2d.

During the passage of the reviewing party around the lines the men were steady, and the passage of the regiment was exceptionally good. It was also worthy of note that the rear rank of all the companies but one preserved the prescribed distance of 16 inches from the front rank. The first company and also the color company are worthy of special note, although it was hard to individualize. Evening parade followed, also in line of masses, and like the review was a highly creditable ceremony, and a look of pride was observed on the face of General Smith as he observed the excellent showing of his old command. Accompanying General Smith were these members of his staff: Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Colonel Jarvis, Majors Austin and Thomas, Captains Hegeman and Townsend and Lieutenant Little. Among the guests present were Colonel Morris and Lieutenant Healy, 9th regiment, Captain Falls and Lieutenant Folsom, 7th Regiment.

71ST NEW YORK—COLONEL WM. G. BATES.

Gen. George Moore Smith reviewed the 71st regiment at its armory on the evening of Dec. 28, the occasion being a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the organization of the 71st. There was standing room only in the armory, and it is estimated that fully 4,000 guests were present.

The formation of the regiment was in line of masses, and handsomely conducted under the supervision of Adjutant Clarke, who has by the way proved himself a very capable officer. Each battalion consisted of 4 companies of 16 files each. It was noticeable, however, that there were many blanks in the rear ranks, although there were more than enough members in the regiment to fill them. Quite a number of the men have not yet provided themselves with the regimental distinctive uniform, which was the dress worn on this occasion, and this accounts for the numerous blanks. It is questionable however, whether men at the present time can be recruited in sufficient numbers who are willing to pay some $32 for a distinctive uniform, when they can enlist in other organizations without contracting this expense.

Colonel Bates was in command of the regiment and Major Linson commanded the 1st battalion and Captain Wells the 2d. During the passage of the reviewing party around the lines, the men preserved great steadiness, but the band played a selection that would baffle the efforts of any reviewing party to keep step, and when so well trained a staff as that of General Smith's could not keep step with the music it must have been inappropriate. Usually the music furnished is very popular. Evening parade followed, after which came a drill in the evolutions of the regiment, including formation of street column and square. Both the ceremony and drill were handsomely executed, with the exception of the manual, which was ragged. During the parade Co. G, Capt. Bleecker, was presented with the Grant Trophy, for making the highest figure of merit at Creedmoor.

General Smith was accompanied by Colonel O'Donohue, Colonel Jarvis, Majors Austin, Fisher and Thomas, Captains Hegeman and Townsend and Lieutenant Little of his staff. Among the many guests were General Butt, 1st Brigade; Captain Burr and Captain DeRussy, 12th Regiment, and Captain Banks, of the general staff.

Col. Bates, in commenting on the history of the 71st, says: "The regiment has never failed to do its duty and its past history furnishes a record of sacrifice and devotion of which every member should be proud. It also furnishes an incentive for future effort, which all must make in order to maintain the standard and keep up with the splendid traditions of the past.

The American Guard, now the 71st regiment, was organized in the fall of 1850. From the time of its organization this regiment has always borne an active and honorable part in the National Guard of this State. It also volunteered and was mustered into the United States service three times in the War of the Rebellion, and in the Spanish-American war was the first regiment of the State to be sworn into the United States service, and the first to leave the State for Cuba. In both of these wars it was in battle. In recognition of duty performed it carries upon the lances of its colors the following rings:

Upon the Lance of the National Color—Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861; Acquia Creek, Va., May 31, 1861; Matthias Point, June 27, 1861; Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861; Tenallytown, Washington, D. C., 1862; Gettysburg Campaign, 1863; Kingston, Pa., June 26, 1863; near Harrisburg, Pa., June 29, 1863; Spanish-American War, 1898; San Juan, June 1-17, 1898; Santiago de Cuba, June, July and August, 1898.

Upon the Lance of the State Color—Dead Rabbit Riot, 1857; Quarantine Riots, 1858; Draft Riots, 1863; Orange Riots, 1871; Railroad Riots, 1877; Buffalo, 1892; Brooklyn, 1895.

13TH NEW YORK—COL. D. E. AUSTEN.

There was a very large audience at the review of the 13th New York at its armory on the evening of Dec. 27 at the review of the regiment by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe. The turn out was large, the regiment parading 12 batteries of 20 files each. The exercises of the evening consisted of a regimental drill, review and evening parade, the exhibition of the evening reflecting great credit. In the drill many of the orders were given seley by bugle call, and the colonel, purposing to see just what his command could do without preliminary information to officers, had not informed any of them of his plans for the evening. Both of these facts doubtless made it harder than usual for officers and enlisted men to quickly grasp the commands, and to execute the movements as readily as if commands had been given orally. General Roe was accompanied by Col. S. H. Olin, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Lieut. Col. J. W. Ladd, Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin, Major Edward H. Greer, Major Frederick T. Leigh, Col. Nelson Henry, Brevet Lieut. Col. John S. Holland, Lieut. Col. Guilford Hurry. Colonel Austen commanded during the drill and review, and Lieutenant Colonel Russell during the parade.

Among those who were present at the officers' reception, which followed, were: Lieut. Col. C. L. Davis, Major A. L. Myer, Capt. J. R. Claggett, Lieut. E. A. Myer and Lieut. J. C. Kay, all of the 11th Inf., U. S. A. Surgeon and Major W. H. Corbusier, U. S. A.; Gen. J. B. Frothingham, Major William A. Stokes and Capt. Charles D. Napier, 23d regiment; Capt. Henry S. Raquin and Lieuts. George E. Lang, Chauncey Matlock, Alfred T. Ives and Crawford B. Beasley, M. D., 3d Battery; Capt. H. B. Baldwin, 47th regiment.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Colonel Fox, of the 74th regiment, of Buffalo, N. Y., has issued very neat cards of admission for regimental drills for Jan. 3, Feb. 7, March 14 and April 18. A band concert begins at 8 o'clock.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th regiment, N. G. N. Y., has decided to organize a "Bugle Corps" in the 7th in addition to the other Field Music. The new corps is to consist of 10 members. Applicants for appointment can apply to the adjutant at the armory, and men of experience who have served in other regiments will be given the preference.

Co. I, 71st New York, Capt. A. S. Williams, is feeling very proud over the fact that in the past year two of its lieutenants have been promoted to high staff positions, one of these is 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Little who is serving on the staff of Gen. George Moore Smith, 5th Brigade, with the rank of major, and the other is 2d Lieut. Harrison K. Bird who has just been appointed military secretary to Gov. Odell, with the rank of colonel. Lieutenant Bird, though coming from the 171st regiment, was elected by the members of Co. I. Last spring he was in Europe and cut his tour of the continent short by two months for the sake of going to State camp with his company. He arrived on the steamer the day the company started for Peekskill and went straight to camp with his sea legs still on, receiving an enthusiastic greeting from the members of the company, who appreciated the sacrifice he had made. These promotions are a tribute to the excellence of Captain William's administration as company commander.

The review of the 1st Battery, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel, by Major General Roe, and the reception to follow, which is to be held at the armory on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, is looked forward to with considerable anticipation by military men and others who have attended the annual review in former years, and by many who are going to attend this year for the first time. The only difficulty is that the building will not hold all those who would like to be present to enjoy the festivities.

An unusually interesting athletic event will be the joint games of Co. I, 71st N. Y., and the Star Athletic Club, to be held at the regimental armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 12. The games are open to all amateurs and guardsmen, and an exciting evening of sport is assured. The events comprise runs at various distances, bicycle races and a running high jump. A reception will follow.

REPORT ON THE NEW YORK GUARD.

In the annual report of Major General Roe of the New York Guard for 1900 the aggregate strength of the force is given as 13,396 officers and men. The condition of the Guard has much improved, and General Roe says the attention paid to detailed work, books and internal discipline is marked. He speaks of the fine showing made by the guard in rifle practice, and in this connection compliments Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, for the admirable manner in which the duties of his office have been carried out. Among other things General Roe says:

"The performance of field service and practice marches by the organizations in camp this year was very satisfactory. That this practice is a good thing and should be continued is fully demonstrated by the manner in which the organizations at the Croton Dam strike got into the field and were capable of taking care of themselves in performing the practical duties of a soldier with the knowledge born of experience.

"The instruction of the guard has now progressed so far that more outdoor instruction in the shape of practical field service is very desirable and should be extended from regiments to brigades. The present appropriation is inadequate, as only one-half of the guard can be ordered for field service in each year. I therefore most urgently recommend that the appropriation be sufficiently increased to warrant ordering the whole of the Guard for field service each year.

"It is also recommended that additional land in the rear of Creedmoor range be purchased to make the range safe, and that the State house on the grounds be enlarged, so that increased facilities for messing troops can be had."

EXPERIENCES IN CHINA.

Major Samuel M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art., now on duty in China, in writing to a friend in Honolulu last month says:

"We had a very sharp and snappy campaign in China, and I believe did it up well and effectually. There will be no more armed resistance, I believe, on the part of China, and those nations which were unfortunate in not having a representative present for the relief of Pekin will find hard work now in getting up a row for political effect. The allied Powers can do whatsoever they can agree to do among themselves with China.

"The British and the Americans were very potent factors in forming the march to Pekin upon our arrival in Tien-Tsin about the 1st of August. The other nations, on account of the severe handling the allied troops had received in and about Tien-Tsin July 13 and previously, and on account of the usual inundation of the country from rain and floods between Tien-Tsin and Pekin during August, believed that we would meet with another Admiral Seymour defeat on this account, and for want of additional troops would not be able to force our way through. It looked a little doubtful at this time, particularly since a careful reconnoissance of Pietsang, six miles north of Tien-Tsin, by the Japanese reported a force of some 25,000 or 30,000 troops strongly intrenched, etc.

"I was attached to the British as an observer in this engagement of Pietsang, and, although the British were directly in support of the Japanese, who led in the movement, the Americans following the British, the Japanese carried everything before them before we could hardly effect the deployment, the British doing very little firing and the Americans none at all.

"That affair ended what little resistance was put up, and we had a practically clear field to Pekin, though a hot and trying rush with very little or no rain.

"After remaining a month or so at Pekin and Tien-Tsin on various duties and observations of foreign armies, I applied to continue on my way to Manila. I arrived here about Nov. 1, having spent nearly four months in China. I am in command of my regiment here."

THE NEW ARMY REGISTER.

The Army Register for the year 1901 is now in course of preparation in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army and will be issued about the 20th of this month. In many of its details the new Register will be the most complete which has ever been issued by the Department, embracing as it does all of the features of the last register and those which were omitted by that number from the registers of the years previous. It contanis 22 additional pages over the Register of 1900. Again, this year the Register will contain the names of the students who stood highest in the Military Department at the commencements held at their respective colleges during the past three years at the universities, colleges, etc., having military instructors detailed from the Army. As will be remembered this feature was omitted from the Army Register of last year.

One entirely new feature will appear in the current Army Register. After the names of all of the officers in the Army who are not graduates of the Military Academy will be given the names and locations of the university, college or other school at which they may have been graduated prior to entering the service. Also the troops, battery or company to which the officer belongs will appear after his name.

The register shows one Lieutenant General, two Major Generals and five Brigadier Generals in the Regular Service. There is one vacancy existing in the grade of Brigadier General caused by the retirement last September of General Wheeler. In the Adjutant General's Department the ranking officers in the various grades are shown by the Register to be Major General Corbin, Col. Merritt Barber, Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock and Major George Andrews. In the Inspector General's Department the ranking officers in the grades are Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Col. Robert P. Hughes, Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger and Major T. T. Knox. In the Judge Advocate General's Department: Brig. Gen. G. N. Lieber, Col. Thomas F. Barr, Lieut. Col. John W. Clous and Major S. W. Groesbeck. In the Quartermaster General's Department: Brig. Gen. Marshall I. Ludington, Col. James M. Moore, Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Major Charles Bird and Capt. Charles B. Thompson. The Subsistence Department has had a few changes caused by the promotion of Colonel Weston to his present rank of Brigadier General. The ranking Colonel is Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Major Henry B. Osgood and Capt. John H. Duval. These changes will probably appear in the appendix of the Register as will many of the others which will be stated, on account of their having been made after the Register was sent to the press. No changes from the latest Army list will appear in the Surgeon General's Department, in the Pay Department, in the Corps of Engineers, in the Ordnance Department, in the Signal Corps, in the Record and Pension Office or in the Chaplains.

The Register shows that in the line the ranking officers of cavalry are Col. A. K. Arnold, Lieut. Col. A. B. Wells, Major A. E. Woodson, Capt. F. West, 1st Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins and 2d Lieut E. L. King. In the artillery the ranking officers in the several grades are shown to be Col. F. L. Guenther, Lieut. Col. F. G. Smith, Major E. Van A. Andrus, Capt. F. Thorp, 1st Lieut. J. E. McMahon and 2d Lieut. W. W. Hamilton. As has been noted some of the promotions will not appear in the regular place in the Register, but will have to be given in the appendix.

The ranking officers in the infantry arm are Col. I. D. DeRussy, Lieut. Col. P. H. Ellis, Major H. C. Ward, Capt. D. H. Brush, 1st Lieut. J. L. Hines, although officers of this grade are entitled to promotion down to and including 1st Lieut. J. J. Bradley and 2d Lieut. J. Hanson. 2d Lieut. F. R. Brown of the infantry is holding up the promotions of W. T. Merry, F. B. Kerr and L. D. Cabell. Lieutenant Brown has not yet been examined, but as soon as he is and qualifies the officers mentioned will be advanced.

THE GATHMANN GUN.

The theory of the Gathmann gun on which it is proposed to expend $115,000 has been demonstrated to be unsound. The experiments with high explosives against the battleship Kearsarge in this country and with the Belleisle show that without penetration there can be no injurious effect from the impact of high-explosive shells. A Harveyized steel plate, representing the side armor of the U. S. battleship Kearsarge, was tested by the detonation of 307 pounds of gun-cotton suspended immediately in front of the plate. The plate was undisturbed, and a slight and harmless scoring on the face of the plate was the only evidence, as far as the armor was concerned, of the explosion. Of four chickens placed either immediately behind the plate or within from 25 to 50 feet of the gun-cotton, two survived without injury; one was killed by a fragment of shell, and one appeared to have died from shock. Prof. Alger says: "This experiment would seem to completely dispose of the theory that a high-explosive shell of very large capacity will blow in the side of an armored vessel if it exploded against it. The velocity of the shell would add materially nothing to the effect of a detonation, the rush of whose gases is determined by a pressure of hundreds of tons per square inch."

SIR PANDARUS. OF TROY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the Journal of Dec. 15, page 383, there is an article headed "A Singular Official Circular." This circular, according to the account you publish, was used by authority of Lord Roberts (then 1886), Commander-in-chief in India by his quartermaster general, and, as you say, is a singular one, to speak mildly. When the British officers named were asked to carry out the instructions of the said circular they ought to have remembered the words of our fellow soldier, Ancient Pistol, who, scamp as he was, drew the line at some things and said, you will remember, "Shall I Sir Pandarus of Troy become, and by my side wear steel?"

FIVE.

The Board on Construction of the Navy has decided by a vote of four to one that the construction of additional submarine boats at the present time is not desirable or necessary. Rear Admirals O'Neil, Bradford and Melville and Captain Sigsbee voted against recommending any more boats of this type and Naval Constructor Woodward, representing Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, voted for additional submarine boats. The question arose out of an inquiry sent to the Navy Department by Chairman Foss of the House Committee on Naval Affairs in order that Congress might be made cognizant of the views of the Department in the matter of submarine torpedo boats. As will be remembered Congress, during the past session, provided for the purchase of the Holland and the construction of six vessels of her type. Representative Cummings, it is said, favors the immediate construction of twenty additional craft of this kind.

The recommendation of the Board in regard to the construction at this time of additional boats of the submarine type does not by any means imply that the Board is opposed to the type, but simply means that, as the six authorized last year are near completion, it deems it wise to give them further trial prior to building any more. Then again special crews will have to be provided for the submarine boats, and it is proposed to give the men serving on them additional pay. No provision has yet been made for the crews of the six now nearing completion.

The Naval Register for 1901 is now nearing completion and unless all indications fail will be in readiness for distribution about the 15th of the present month. The new Register of the Navy is exceedingly interesting in many ways. It shows the marvelous growth of the Navy during the nineteenth century and especially during the last fifteen years. From a small number of officers and ships the Navy has grown to 1,838 commissioned officers, 17,500 enlisted men, 2,500 apprentices and 238 ships of various sizes and classes, with a total of sixty-one vessels under construction at the present time, making a complete total of 293 vessels in the Navy.

Admiral Dewey stands at the top of the list of naval officers in the Register. The senior rear admiral is Rear Admiral J. A. Howell and the junior rear admiral is Rear Admiral J. J. Read. Capt. M. L. Johnson is at the head of the captains, as is Comdr. Franklin Hanford of the commanders. Comdr. D. W. Mullan, who was suspended for five years in 1897, retains his place at the foot of his grade. In the lieutenant commander class Theodoric Porter is in the lead, and Lieut. J. H. Glennon is the senior officer in his rank. B. B. McCormick heads the list of junior lieutenants, and T. D. Parker the list of ensigns.

Medical Director W. K. Scofield is at the head of the list of medical officers, and Pay Director C. H. Elderedge of the head of the pay officers; Chaplain W. O. Holway is the senior chaplain, and W. W. Hendrickson the senior professor of matematics. Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn is at the head of the naval constructors, while P. C. Asserson is senior civil engineer.

The Navy Department has issued orders to the gunboat Scorpion to proceed immediately from San Juan, Porto Rico, to La Guayra, Venezuela, the port nearest the capital of that country. The Scorpion will relieve the Hartford, which will continue on her cruise. The dispatch of the gunboat is due to the troubles growing out of asphalt concessions and the purpose to afford all due protection to American life and property, should either become endangered. At the same time the relief of the Hartford will permit the ship to go to Port of Spain, in the near vicinity, and exchange crews with the U. S. S. Buffalo, which arrived there Dec. 31 en route to Manila. No serious significance is attached by naval officials to the dispatch of the Scorpion, although it is admitted that it is directly connected with the troubles in Venezuela.

It is stated that the Krupp works in Germany are being employed on an order for fifteen batteries of quick firers for the British Army, and large orders have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim in England for guns and mountings. One order is for forty-two of the 4.7-inch guns that are reported to have proved very serviceable in the South African war, and another is for thirty-five howitzer batteries with the wagons, limbers and carriages. The same firm is also at work on the mountings for twenty-seven garrison battery 9.2-inch guns of the Vickers type, one of the most powerful and destructive weapons in either the British land or sea service.

A committee of Spaniards appointed to consider the matter of sending the remains of the Spanish soldiers now buried in the Philippines to Spain for interment in their native land met in Manila on Nov. 14. A subscription list was opened to defray the cost of transferring the remains to Spain and to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the departed ones.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Tien Tsin, Dec. 29.

Dec. 29, No. 109: The following casualties have occurred since last report: Dec. 22, at Pekin, George Bell, Co. I, 9th Inf., pneumonia; Dec. 23, Corp. Charley Cooper, Troop K, 6th Cav., gunshot wound, left thorax; Dec. 25, Frank Ciapin, Co. C, 9th Inf., phtisis pulmonalis.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, Dec. 30.

Killed—Nov. 28, Cabanagan, Luzon, Co. E, 16th Inf., Joseph Rockbud; Dec. 14, Calinog, Panay, Co. B, 38th Vol. Inf.; William Mansker.

Wounded—Passi, Panay, Co. B, 26th Vol. Inf., Sergt. Roy Emigh, moderately; Dec. 16, Duero, Bohol, A. A. Surg. Edward P. Rockhill, slightly; Dec. 19, Limbonas Cove, Luzon, Troop B, 4th Cav., Andrew S. Steen, ear, slight; Nov. 23, Palauma, Luzon, Ernst Hagedorn (second lieutenant), wounded in leg above knee, slight; Nov. 8, Augadanan, Luzon, Co. L, 16th Inf., Edward L. Kershner, wounded in chest, serious; Dec. 1, Jimines, Mindanao, Co. G, 40th Vol. Inf., Sergt. Walter Huff, wounded in thigh, serious; Nov. 5, Barugo, Leyte, Co. I, 43d Vol. Inf., Julius A. Percival, wounded in arm, moderate; Co. H, 43d Vol. Inf., Corp. Robert C. Mahon, wounded in thigh, serious; Nov. 24, Cobo, Luzon, Co. C, 47th Vol. Inf., William F. Howard, wounded in arm, serious; John B. Goold, wounded in arm, serious; Dec. 12, Teson, Panya, Co. K, 18th Inf., Sergt. William J. Ayers, elbow, severe; Nov. 22, Hilongas, Leyte, Co. A, 44th Vol. Inf., Evans F. Benner, wounded in thigh, serious; George B. Rexner, wounded in foot, moderate; Nov. 24, Camilig, Luzon, Troop E, 9th Cav., Corp. Martin Bacon, wounded in foot, slight; William B. Rushingbo, wounded in leg above knee, serious.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.

The following military passengers arrived on Grant: Capts. Simpson, Medical Dept., U. S. V.; Carr, Signal Corps, U. S. V.; McGhee, 29th Vol. Inf.; Lieuts. Palmer, 15th Inf.; Switzer, 4th Cav.; Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon; England, 3d Art.; Ryan, 40th; Gavett, 39th; Byerly, 36th; A. A. Surgs. Chidester, Williams, Stemen, White, Thornborough and Allen; four contract nurses, two commissary sergeants, forty-one enlisted men guard; 244 sick; forty-five prisoners, seventy-nine discharged soldiers. Deaths during voyage: Pvt. Henry Ciancio, Dec. 6, Band, 47th Vol. Inf., tubercular enteritis, phtisis pulmonalis, both lungs involved; Pvt. Carl Miller, K, 13th Inf., Dec. 15, anaemia, dysentery, catarrhal chronic; Corp. Harry P. Miller, F, 29th Vol. Inf., Dec. 24, chronic diarrhea; remains carried, 350.

SHAFTER.

Vancouver Barracks, Jan. 1.

Transport Thyra sailed from Portland, en route to Manila, via Honolulu, 3 p. m. yesterday. The following is list of passengers and cargo: Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., Q. M.; Kelly, Surgeon; one Hospital Corps man; Ernest, Veterinary; Swarts, Master Transportation; Hassen, Clerk Subsistence Dept.; forty-six caretaker teamsters; seven other employees, engineers, electricians, etc. Total, 59. Oats, 96,449 pounds; hay, 1,006,066 pounds; bran, 5,500 pounds; salt, 2,000 pounds; 550 horses; 50 days' provisions for 50 men; $10,000 in gold transferred to quartermaster.

RICHARDS, A. G.

San Francisco, Jan. 1.

Transport Hancock sailed noon to-day, with General Davis and Ald. Captain Keene, 24th Inf.; four acting assistant surgeons, three officers and 50 men, Marine Corps; four female nurses, 20 civilian employees, one chief musician, two men, Signal Corps; 13 casuals, and 70 recruits as follows: Engineers, 4; Cav.—1st, 2; 4th, 3; 6th, 2; 9th, 2; Art.—6th, 1; Inf.—3d, 2; 12th, 1; 13th, 2; 15th, 1; 21st, 3; 22d, 3; 24th, 26; 25th 18; fifteen stands arms.

SHAFTER.

Manila, Jan. 2

Following deaths have occurred since last report:

Dysentery—Dec. 20, Co. M, 38th Vol. Inf., Simon P. Bechdolt; Dec. 27, Co. D, 49th Vol. Inf., Oliver Smith; Dec. 22, Troop D, 11th Vol. Cav., Printis Sulteen; Dec. 21, Troop E, 11th Vol. Cav., Sergt. William P. Mynatt; Dec. 23, Co. C, 17th Inf., George Morgan; Dec. 25, Troop M, 11th Vol. Cav., Chester A. Markham; Dec. 1, Co. M, 16th Inf., Hughie Flynn.

All other causes—Dec. 10, Co. H, 19th Inf., Thomas Welch; Dec. 15, Co. G, 47th Vol. Inf., Charles H. Williams; Dec. 24, Troop L, 3d Cav., Corp. Ross R. Bond; Dec. 27, Co. I, 36th Vol. Inf., Samuel L. S. Prouse; Dec. 1, Co. E, 16th Inf., Samuel E. Swearingan; Dec. 27, Co. F, 17th Inf., James R. Lyon; Dec. 22, Co. B, 33d Vol. Inf., George Brown; Dec. 25, Co. I, 23d Vol. Inf., Sergt. Michael J. O'Brien; Dec. 24, Co. D, 3d Inf., Thomas J. McGuire; Dec. 25, Co. F, 12th Inf., Emil Bettin; Dec. 23, Co. I, 4th Inf., Corp. William O. Stephenson; Dec. 24, Co. M, 34th Vol. Inf., Knute Mason.

With reference to my telegram of Sept. 17, death of Sloan should be Sept. 5.

MACARTHUR.

Havana, Jan. 2.

Deaths in command since last report: Pvt. James L. Mason, M, 2d Art., peritonitis.

WOOD.

Pekin, Jan. 2.

Jan. 2: Col. Theodore J. Wint returned. Movement simply to verify report that Christians had been murdered and secure arrest of guilty parties if allegation found true. . . . Germans from Tien-Tsin had been in country. Take no part in offensive operations; patrol country between Pekin, Heshiwa and Changkiawa occasionally for the purpose of order.

CHAFFEE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. G. P.—The headquarters of the 33d Volunteer Inf. at last accounts was Balanga, Island of Luzon, P. I. Its colonel is L. A. Craig, who is a captain in the 6th U. S. Art. It is uncertain when it will return to the U. S. owing to the delay by Congress in authorizing the organization of new regiments to take the place of volunteer regiments whose terms of service will expire in June next. The regiment when it does leave the Philippines will be brought to San Francisco, Cal.

J. C.—For orders relating to the examination of enlisted men for appointment as 2d lieutenant, see G. O. 32, Feb. 21, 1899, H. Q. A., and G. O. 79, Nov. 28, 1892, H. Q. A., published in the Army and Navy Journal about those dates.

L. R. C.—The headquarters of the 21st Inf., U. S. A., is at Manila, P. I.

SERGEANT MAJOR.—In the 26th Volunteer Regiment of Infantry there is 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 1 surgeon, with rank of major; 1 assistant surgeon, with rank of captain; 1 assistant surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant; 1 adjutant, with rank of captain; 1 quartermaster, with rank of captain; 12 captains of the line; 1 commissary, with rank of first lieutenant 3 first lieutenants for detail as battalion adjutants; 12 first lieutenants and 12 second lieutenants of the line. There are 50 officers in the regiment and 1,309 enlisted men, a total of 1,359. Of the 50 officers 5 belong to the field, 9 to the staff and 36 to the line. By adding the other regiments you can figure the aggregate yourself.

W. S. M.—I am desirous of seeing Reports of Brigade and Regimental Commanders for the past 3 years. Answer.—Your question is indefinite. What particular reports do you refer to.

A. asks: Is the Fourth of July a National holiday? Answer.—No, but its observance has the statutory sanction of every State in the Union, which, practically, is as effective as though the day were designated by Congress as a legal National holiday.

EX-INFANTRYMAN asks: Is there any authority authorizing a soldier discharged per expiration of term of service and unable to re-enlist on account of diseases contracted during his service in the Philippine Islands entering a military hospital for treatment with a view to re-enlisting? Answer.—No. Circular 52, A. G. O., Nov. 7, 1899, is only partially applicable. It provides that recently discharged soldiers, needing hospital treatment, who arrive in New York City on Government transports, may be sent to one of the post hospitals in the vicinity of that city, and rations in kind drawn for them while undergoing treatment.

B. T. asks: What is meant by P. 509 in your Infantry Drill Regulations. It says: No commands for dressing are given in extended order; the general alignment is taken towards the base file; the men stand and march at ease, etc. Is this meant for the squad only, or does the rule apply to company drill as well. Say, being in column of fours, to form line of squads. After they (the squads) have been marched to their proper places (and before they have deployed as skirmishers) do they stand at ease? Answer.—Par. 509 prescribes that when extended order is taken there will be no command for dressing given by company or squad commanders, and as soon as a company is deployed in extended order it stands or marches at ease without any command to that effect, whether in line of squads or skirmishers.

CONSTANT READER asks: In the "Manual of Arms" adapted to the Springfiled Rifle Cal. .45 and Mag. Rifle Cal. .30 there is no prescribed movement for (1) charge (2) bayonets from the position of (1) present (2) arms, but Par. 56 reads " . . . or whenever circumstances require the regular positions of the manual of arms and the firings may be ordered without regard to the previous position of the piece;" such movements as are not in the manual will be executed without regard to motions or cadence. Now at parade the major commanding gave the command (1) present (2) arms and followed it with the command (1) charge (2) bayonets and having had a dispute upon the point (1st), as to whether the command (1) charge (2) bayonets was a proper command or not and (2) whether the circumstances required it or not, and (3d) if the circumstances did not require it should the command be obeyed. Answer.—In our opinion the command charge bayonets from the position of present arms was a wrong one when on parade and should not be executed. Par. 113, Infantry Drill Regulations says in the battle exercises or when circumstances require, but it does not seem that the circumstances would require it at parade, but in the battle exercises the firing may be taken from the present or any other position, or any other command given without regard to the manual to attain the object in view.

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Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from alum, lime and ammonia.

PRONUNCIATION OF SAMOAN NAMES.

Consular Service, U. S. A., Apia, Samoa, Nov. 26, 1900.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In glancing over the "Answers to Correspondents" in the Journal of Sept. 29 last I read with interest the reply to "Samoa" concerning the pronunciation of Pago Pago. Having been a resident of Samoa for several years I feel that I am able to add some information on the subject.

The Samoan dialect is expressed in fourteen letters. Of these G (nga) is always nasal, and has the sound of "ng" in sing. It is precisely as though in all English words containing "qu" the latter letter be not written, but considered as part of the former, thus: qality for quality; qart, quart; bouqet, bouquet. Local white people and natives alike never write the "n" before "g," but always pronounce it. It is, therefore, incorrect to write "Pangopango," as the "n" is already expressed in the "g," and equally wrong to pronounce it "Pa-go-pa-go."

All Samoan words are spelled phonetically, the vowels being given the Continental value. There are no double consonants.

A large part of the Samoan geographical names are mispronounced and misspelled on the U. S. naval charts, their makers not understanding the names as pronounced to them. Thus many contain sounds not known to Samoa, as "Aur" for "Aua" in Tutuila. "Black's Bay" should be "Nu'uuli," meaning black land or place.

Compound words have been divided also, so that "Pag-o-pag-o" has become "Pago Pago;" "Fagatono," "Faga Tono." This is absolutely incorrect.

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BORN.

BERGER.—At Denver, Colo., Dec. 22d, to the wife of Geo. B. Berger (nee Carry Merriam, daughter of Brig. Gen. Merriam, U. S. A.), a son.

CAMPBELL.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 27, 1900, to the wife of Lieut. Edward A. Campbell, U. S. N., a daughter.

CLOUD.—At Fort Sill, O. T., Nov. 18, 1900, to the wife of Asst. Surg. M. N. Cloud, U. S. A., a daughter.

DOYEN.—At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2, 1901, to the wife of Major Charles A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., a daughter.

EARLE.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 22, 1900, to the wife of Ensign Ralph Earle, U. S. N., a son, Ralph, Jr.

MARRIED.

BANKSON—WOODFORD.—At Winsted, Conn., Dec. 28, 1900, Mr. John Palmer Bankson, of Philadelphia, brother of Naval Constructor Lloyd Bankson, U. S. N., to Miss Frances Woodford, daughter of Mr. John Woodford, of Winsted.

FOULKE—WEIGEL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1901, at the home of the bride's mother, Cranford, N. J., by the Rev. W. Edgecombe, Eleanor Beekman Foulke to Louis Weigel, brother of Capt. William Weigel, U. S. A.

FOX—WILLIAMSON.—At Cherry Valley, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1900, Miss Pernal M. Fox to Thomas Hunter Williamson, Lieutenant, 69th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., late of the 12th Regiment.

HAWLEY—HEPBURN.—At San Francisco, Cal., December, 1900, Major William Hawley, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Mary Hepburn.

LANGDON—BARNARD.—At Ottawa, Can., Dec. 6, 1900, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A., to Miss Grace Barnard, of Brooklyn.

MORRISON—MORRIS.—At Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 12, 1900, Mr. Hugh R Morrison, son of Capt. John T. Morrison, U. S. A., of Berkeley, Cal., to Miss Levie Morris, of Benson, Ariz.

PATTEN—MIKELL.—At St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 12, 1900, Lieut. Hudson T. Patten, 1st U. S. Art., son of Major William S. Patten, Q. M. Dept., to Miss Virginia Calhoun Mikell, daughter of Mrs. N. L. Mikell, of Charleston

DIED.

BERESFORD.—At midnight, Dec. 29, 1900, Lord William Beresford, husband of Lillian Warren, daughter of the late Commodore Cicero Price, U. S. N.

BURNETT.—On Dec. 31, 1900, at New York City, Robert Lyon Burnett, in the 62d year of his age, late Captain, U. S. A.

CAMPBELL.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 27, 1900, infant daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Edward H. Campbell, U. S. N.

HALE.—At Cairo, Ill., Dec. 25, 1900, the Right Rev. Charles R. Hale, who was a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy from March, 1863, to March, 1871.

HOLLEY.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1900, Robert Y. Holley, formerly acting master in the U. S. Navy.

HOPPY.—At Frazer, Pa., Jan. 1, 1901, Brevet Captain Edward Hoppy, U. S. A., retired.

KING.—In New York, Dec. 30, 1900, of pneumonia, Virginia Evans, widow of Col. William S. King, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A. Interment in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

PARKER.—At South Lancaster, Mass., Dec. 22, 1900, Felton Parker, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy of the class of 1882, and who was honorably discharged June 30, 1884.

TIDBALL.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., Sanitarium, Dec. 15, 1899, Mary Antoinette Root, wife of Capt. J. L. Tidball U. S. A.

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YANKEE TARS VISIT ROME.

The following interesting report has been received at the Navy Department from Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr., of the U. S. S. Dixie:

"Naples, Italy, Dec. 10, 1900.

"Sir:—I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the party of officers and men which you allowed to go to Rome in my charge during our stay in Naples, Italy:

"The party consisted of five warrant officers and 101 petty officers and men. We left Naples shortly after 11 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 5, arrived in Rome early the following morning, spent Thursday, Friday and Saturday there, leaving on the midnight train and arriving back at Naples early Sunday morning.

"All arrangements in regard to the audience and presentation to the Pope, the quartering, feeding and comfort of the men, transportation by rail to and from Rome, the admission to all churches, galleries and places of interest, the services of carriages for the use of the men during the entire day—all arrangements required for these things were made through the great kindness and influence of the Very Reverend Monsignor Schmitz, D. D., the American Rector of the Colegio di San Bonifacio, Piazzio delle Sagrestia, Rome.

"By your order and permission only first-class conduct men were allowed to join the party. The sum of two pounds and a half sterling was collected from each man in advance, and this sum covered all necessary expenses, including railway fare, board, lodging, carriage hire, price of admission to all galleries, museums, buildings and grounds visited, fees, and the purchase of a small medal as a souvenir of the visit.

"This extraordinary reasonable expenditure was made possible by the party being formed and conducting themselves as a pilgrimage to the City of Rome during the Jubilee year. As such the men were housed and cared for in every way in a most kind and generous manner at the Hospice de San Marte, immediately adjoining the Sacristy of St. Peters by the Sisters of Charity (the religious order 'Filles du Charite.')

"This extraordinarily reasonable expenditure was made being divided into sections, with a petty officer in charge of and responsible for each section. We carried the National flag at the head of the column at all times, whether on foot or in the carriages, and it was the source of considerable enthusiasm and show of patriotism on the part of resident and tourist Americans. There was nothing but praise for the appearance and behavior of our men during the whole trip. Last April the party from the Dixie left behind a reputation for good conduct and general excellence which was a credit to the American man-of-war's man the world over, and by this visit this reputation has been greatly enhanced. The bearing, order, appearance and behavior was all that the most critical could desire. A testimonial of this was given by the Sisters when they decorated the dining rooms, saying that they were glad to do it for such good men.

"The forenoon of Friday, Dec. 7, was the time set for the audience with the Pope. We marched through the Vatican into St. Peters, and were assigned a place immediately fronting and on the right of the altar; with an unimpeded view of the service and ceremonies. I have no idea of the number at the audience; but it is sufficient to say that the whole of St. Peters was crowded, which means many thousands, nor were all who came admitted, for each one was required to have the usual ticket.

"The Pope was carried in State, accompanied by the nobles and Papal Guards, and a retinue of household chamberlains, priests of the church, and choristers. The acclamation, greeting and applause was tremendous and several times during the procession our men gave 'Three cheers and a tiger for the Holy Father.' The Pope in passing us, rose in his chair, as he gave the benediction.

"After a short service the Pope's chair was placed for the presentation of the few who were allowed the honor of approaching him, and the American officers were called up immediately following the bishops. I thanked the Pope for his great kindness to the American sailors, and he replied by extending to us a cordial welcome and by expressing his pleasure and interest to each officer in turn.

"On the withdrawal of the procession our men cheered as they had at the entrance. I was told afterward that should the American sailors come again, they would be allowed to draw up along the inside of the entrance aisle and not be placed back of the rail.

"During our whole stay we were met on all sides by the greatest consideration, kindness, interest and courtesy, and everything was done and every opportunity given by all we came in contact with, to make the visit one of pleasure and importance. We were allowed to visit places and sights closed to visitors and to which access is usually difficult."

We have received calendars for 1901 from the following: Massachusetts Metal Life Ins. Co., of Springfield, Mass.; Prudential Ins. Co., New York City; Germania Life Ins. Co., New York City; Laflin & Rand Powder Co., 99 Cedar street, New York City; Pope Mfg. (Columbia Bicycles), Hartford, Conn.; Brown Green Co., 38 and 40 Beaver street, New York City; Springfield "Republican," Springfield, Mass.; Ocean Accident Guarantee Corporation, 346 Broadway, New York City; Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co., 45 William street, New York City; the Strobridge Lithographing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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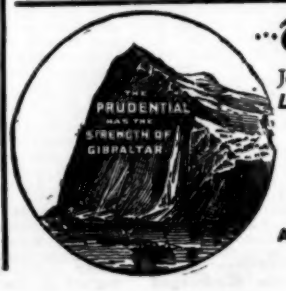

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GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CIVIL REPORT.

The work of all the principal civil departments in the Philippines is covered in the report to General MacArthur of subordinate officers, including the judiciary, customs service, postal service, public works, public instruction, mining, forestry, prisons, treasury and auditor. Capt. E. H. Crowder, secretary to General MacArthur, gives a report briefly outlining the work of these departments. The reports of the auditor show that the total receipts from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1900, were $7,407,988.71, leaving a surplus of $4,633,516. The receipts were thus divided: Customs, $9,952,936.68; internal revenue, $902,484.97, and from miscellaneous and all other sources, $1,186,083. These figures do not include receipts from the postal service of $32,771.98 and disbursements of $31,408.34. The customs receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were twice those of the year 1897, under Spanish administration, 12 per cent. more than the total for 1896 and 22 per cent. greater than the revenues from all sources for the year 1890.

The immigration laws, which are under the control of the customs department, were applied in the year to more than 25,000 Chinese entering and leaving the islands. The coasting trade of the archipelago has been surprisingly good, there having been 3,346 entrances of vessels in the coastwise trade at the various ports of entry with a tonnage of 459,075, and clearances of 3,666 vessels with a tonnage of 480,992. The personnel of the Supreme Court has included three American judges, one of whom, Associate Justice R. W. Young, formerly commanded the Utah Light Artillery. Among the interesting data in the report of the Department of Public Instruction is the statement that one feature of the educational department is a nautical school under the direction of an officer of the United States Navy. The report says:

"The methods observed in the school conform as nearly as possible to those of the U. S. Naval Academy, and in addition to the theoretical instruction the pupils are frequently drilled in the handling of ropes and sails and in the sailing of a boat. The course is so designed that a student will immediately upon graduation be competent to take position as an officer upon any of the vessels plying in these waters, and if necessary to intelligently assume the management of such."

It is recommended that the efficiency of the school be further increased by the purchase of a small vessel of not exceeding 300 tons burden and equipped with auxiliary steam power, by means of which practical training and experience at sea can be best acquired. Lieut. Comdr. V. C. Cottman, U. S. N., was the first superintendent, and was relieved by Lieut. George F. Cooper, U. S. N., who is still in charge.

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was not created till March 30, 1900, when Capt. Albert Todd, 6th U. S. Art., was detailed to the duties of that position.

Capt. Frank Taylor, 8th Inf., who has charge of the insurgent records captured by the military, reports that there are on file for reference 2,703 papers. There are also boxes of Filipino stamps of various denominations, a trunk captured from General Alvarez, containing Filipino uniforms; a surveyor's theodolite, and various hangings and draperies, supposed to have decorated the Filipino Congressional Hall. Captain Taylor suggests that these articles would be acceptable to the Smithsonian Institution.

Civil Government has been established in forty-two towns in Luzon, ten in Cebu and four in Panay. Other reports of officers include those of Lieut. C. F. Parker, 2d U. S. Art., Treasurer of the Philippine Islands; Lieut. Col. Wm. F. Spurgin, 16th Inf., Collector of Customs; Capt. C. H. Sleeper, 37th Vol. Inf., Collector of Internal Revenue; Capt. George T. Ahern, 9th Inf., in charge of the Forestry Bureau; Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., Acting Captain of the Port of Manila; Capt. Todd, in charge of public instruction; Lieut. Cooper, U. S. N., on the nautical school; Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., disbursing Q. M., Civil Bureaus; Gen. James F. Smith, U. S. V., on civil government in Negros; Gen. J. F. Bell, U. S. V. (captain, 7th Cav.), Provost Marshal General.

The personnel of the office of the Secretary to the Military Governor includes Major R. A. Brown, Inspector General, U. S. V., assistant secretary, upon whom a large portion of the work has fallen; Capt. Charles H. Marple, 40th Vol. Inf., so assigned upon completion of his important duties as a member of the board of officers on tariff revision Aug. 29 last; 1st Lieut. Jas. H. Blount, 29th Vol. Inf., formerly on duty in the office of the division judge advocate; 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Houle, 3d Inf., in charge of translations. All these officers are praised for faithful service.

The Board convened under G. O. 80, Division of the Philippines, dated June 9, 1900, to revise the tariff, consisted of Lieut. Col. W. F. Spurgin, 16th Inf.; Capt. W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th Inf., and Capt. Chas. H. Marple, 40th Vol. Inf. A table of the rates established by this Board is given. The straightening out of the tangle of records in the mining department, which is under the direction of Lieut. Charles H. Burritt, 11th Cav., has been so well done that that officer receives high praise. In his report he shows the steps he has taken to check fraudulent claim operations that flourished under the old regime, and which were attempted even after he was detailed to the mining department. There is a sensational feature in Lieutenant Burritt's statements, in that he says that the American Consul at Manila, Oscar F. Williams had "recognized" the Sanger mines, although Lieutenant Burritt refused to follow suit, with the result that Sanger set sail for America and the mines still remain without recognition. It is only fair to Mr. Williams, who is now at Rochester, N. Y., to say that in an interview he denies complicity in any transaction that was not entirely legal. Mr. Williams says he could not have been connected with the mining claim irregularities because he was on Dewey's fleet on the day in question, meaning May 3, 1898, but if Mr. Williams will consult the official report, at page 177 he will find that Lieutenant Burritt refers to October and December, 1898.

Col. Crowder thoroughly endorses Lieutenant Burritt's recommendation regarding a thorough change in the mining laws, which are exceedingly cumbersome and should be replaced by more modern methods under which the mineral resources of the country would soon be developed.

Director General of Posts F. N. Vaille reports that through an arrangement with Major C. P. Miller, U. S. A., Chief Q. M., almost absolute security has been secured in the shipment of funds of the postoffice department. The report of the Board of Officers on Claims is made by Col. J. M. J. Sanno, 18th Inf., the president of the Board.

General Smith, in his report on Negros, says that the attitude of the people of that island toward the United States authorities has been in such marked and favorable contrast with that maintained by the people of many other islands that the largely autonomous government which they now enjoy seems to be their fitting reward, and they are naturally desirous that it should be continued. It would seem, however, wholly impracticable, he thinks, to grant Negros any superior position in this regard over neighboring islands in the scheme of government to be ultimately adopted.

In General Bell's report it is stated that 145 cases were tried in the Superior Provost Court in the year. The three leading offenses were: Smuggling, 56; larceny, 50, and disobedience of orders, 32. In the Inferior Court there were 5,982 cases tried, of which the principal was violation of the curfew law, 2,111; gambling being a close second with 1,997. In the report of Major Guy L. Edie, president of the Manila Board of Health, Captain and Asst. Surg. Charles Lynch is credited with having much to do with warding off an outbreak of the plague. The faithful and efficient services of A. Hosp. Steward T. McL. Van Wyck and Pvt. Jas. F. Behan, Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., are also commended.

We notice an error, probably a misprint, on page 309, where Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) John L. Tiernon is referred to as John S. Tiernon.

THE QUESTION OF UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have been following with much interest the different articles that appear from time to time in the columns of the Journal. During my military career of twenty years in different organizations of the National Guard I have given much time to the study of uniforms, and I am very sorry to learn that the United States Army is about to adopt a new style of uniform which does not compare favorably with our present one. For if I understand the new style uniforms, it will be much like that worn by the Columbia Guards at the World's Fair; they had but one uniform for all occasions, and when they wanted to appear "slicked up" on any special affair they stuck a plume in their cap and fastened some braid from shoulder-knot to top button of coat. I think the same rule that governs men in civil life applies equally to the Army, in the matter of dress, and if a business man so far forgot himself as to wear his working or business suit to some social function where he should appear in his full dress, he would soon discover he had displayed exceedingly bad taste.

In my travels abroad I took particular pains to observe the dress of the soldier, and I have arrived at this conclusion—that a neat, smart uniform goes a long way in the making of smart soldiers and in the pride the soldiers take in their organizations and their country. We are about to have laws passed that will create the best military organization on the face of the earth. We have the best material on the earth for making of an Army. Let us uniform it as well or better than any other Army in the world. There is a vast field of foreign armies from which to select the best, beside what our own experience in the past has taught us.

The fatigue or undress uniform of our Army is most open to criticism; and, indeed, that part of the uniform is so bad as to deserve most of the mean things said about it. The slouchy appearance of our soldiers certainly is not military. It is difficult to tell whether the wearer of a uniform has the honor of belonging to the Army or whether he is a trainhand on a railroad. Now, our officers uniforms are quite smart. Make the enlisted men wear the same undress uniform as the officers, with slight changes, and see what an improvement there will be. Then the walking uniform for foreign service should be khaki, made up so that the men will look the ideal soldier. In fact, khaki is comfortable for service at home posts during the warm seasons. For cold weather a comfortable blouse could be worn. As long as we cling to the campaign hat we will have slouchy appearing soldiers.

CITIZEN SOLDIER.

THE OLD GUARD.

After seventy-three years of service the Old Guard of New York is as ready as ever for its annual ball on Thursday, Jan. 24. The organization, hale, hearty and ever youthful, will give its ball and reception at the Metropolitan Opera House. Major S. Ellis Briggs, the commander, is busy, with his energetic staff, sending out invitations, engraved and ornamented with the American eagle, carrying on its beak and talons the flag of the Guard, the shield of the United States, and the device, "De Novo Juventutem Agimus." The Old Guard, Manhattan's patriotism and cordiality militant, was organized in 1826. It preserves the traditions of the city as well as it stands for the defence of its property. In the ranks of this famous battalion are many of the well-known generals who fought in the late war; prominent merchants, well-known bankers, and many others. The annual ball brings together a throng of men of letters, magistrates, artists, great generals, beautiful women, as well as soldiers from the Army and Navy. This year it is to be more brilliant than ever; the music will be by the two Old Guard bands, consisting of 200 pieces. The decorations of the Opera House are to be beautiful and unique. This year no tickets will be sold, all guests coming by invitation. Boxes and seats may, however, be obtained at the Old Guard Armory, Broadway and 49th street, or at the office of Capt. James F. Wenman, 12 Old Slip. New York's newly elected Governor and his full Military Staff will be present; also the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, and the City Troop of Philadelphia.

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BRITISH REVERSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

One of the worst defeats sustained by the British in South Africa, not excluding the catastrophe in the gloomy days of a year ago, was inflicted by the Boers on the forces of General Clements on Dec. 13. The British were at Nooitgedacht, which is on the Magaliesberg range, immediately west of Pretoria. They were attacked at dawn by Delarey, who had been reinforced by Beyer's commando, making a total of 3,000 men. Though the first attack was repulsed, the Boers reached the top of the Magaliesberg, which was held by four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers. While 1,000 Boers attacked the British camp, 2,000 moved against the hill held by the Northumberlands. By 6:30 a. m. the hill had been carried and reinforcements of a company of the Yorkshire Light Infantry failed to reach the top. The Fusiliers held out as long as their ammunition lasted. Once at the top the Boers commanded the camp of General Clements, who was forced to fall back. Broadwood's brigade was only seven miles distant, but did not get into the engagement. As he was reported to have gone to Rustenburg to support Oliphant's Nek, it is possible the Boers made a brilliant diversion in that direction and thus kept him from reinforcing Clements.

Clements retreated unopposed to Commando Nek. His retirement was carried out with regularity, but as many of the native drivers bolted, a large quantity of baggage and ammunition was destroyed. The British casualties were: Killed—5 officers, 9 men; wounded—6 officers, 45 men; captured—18 officers and 555 men. The latter were the four companies of the Northumberlands and some yeomanry and others who were sent to their support. The Fusiliers were subsequently released by the Boers, who being unable longer to hold a large number of prisoners, lost many of the fruits of their victory.

This disaster, coming on the anniversary of General Buller's unsuccessful attack on the Boer lines on the Tugela river, produced a profound impression on the English public, who had been lulled into the belief that nothing more serious than guerrilla warfare was to be expected of the Boers. The New York "Sun's" correspondent cabled as a significant sign of the feeling of the people, the fact that the day after Clements's defeat a cinematograph picture showing Lord Roberts at the head of the troops which a few hours before called out wild enthusiasm, was received with complete silence in one of London's largest places of entertainment. All information from South Africa is so mercilessly censored now that the accounts of British victories are generally conceded not to be conclusive. General Kitchener's reports to the effect that the support received by the Boers from the Cape Colonists was not large do not agree with other accounts which report whole districts as active in extending aid to the burghers.

On top of this defeat came the capture of 120 of Brabrant's Horse in the Lastron district. They were surrounded by the Dutchmen and had to surrender after losing three killed and fourteen wounded. The British were not without some compensating successes. They engaged the Boers at Vryheid on Dec. 12. The engagement lasted all day and at night the Boers retreated after losing 100 killed and wounded. The British losses were six killed, nineteen wounded and thirty missing. At Scheepers Nek, a British column put to flight 500 Boers, inflicting heavy loss and capturing a quantity of arms. Two of the Boers were killed. On Dec. 14 General Methuen attacked a Boer laager, which he captured entire, consisting of fifteen wagons, 15,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,460 cattle and 2,000 sheep. The death of General Lemmer, a minor Boer leader, is also reported by General Methuen.

General French routed 2,500 Boers at Thorndale, 16 miles northwest of Krugersdorp, on Dec. 19. The burghers had four guns and a pompom. They lost about fifty killed, while the British had fourteen wounded. The Boers were driven out of Hout Kraal by the Yeomanry, but a dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Dec. 22, announced the capture of Britstown by the Boers and the cutting of the railroad south of De Aar Junction, which is about 80 miles due west of Colesberg and the same distance from the nearest point on the Orange Free State Border. The British later appeared in force and reoccupied Britstown.

As to reinforcements, the London War Office in Dec. 22 announced that 800 mounted troops would start this week for South Africa and that two cavalry regiments had been ordered to leave as soon as transports were ready. Further drafts of cavalry will be dispatched at once. Australia and New Zealand have been invited to send further contingents. The Colonial Police will be increased to 10,000. General Baden-Powell was announced to start on Dec. 22 from Cape Town for the front.

Peculiar significance attaches to the announcement by the Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, mentioned in the cable despatches of Dec. 23, that in view of the prolongation of the war in South Africa, members of the Imperial Yeomanry will be paid 5 shillings instead of 1 shilling and 2 pence per day. To militiamen is promised priority of return over regulars.

The British attempt to corner and capture General De Wet was not only unsuccessful, but gave the wily Boer commander a chance to display military qualities of so brilliant an order that the burghers' hopes have been greatly raised and the Boer general has excited the admiration of the world, even the London press, with the true British love of a fair fight, applauding his charge, which one writer declares equalled the rush of the Six Hundred at Balaclava.

Indeed, the "Army and Navy Gazette" of London in its issue of Dec. 15, referring to De Wet's raid to the South said: "The whole story of De Wet's last raid reads like a chapter from romance, and although the hero is our irreconcileable foe, we cannot withhold our admiration of his boldness, energy, and resource."

The most complete description of De Wet's escape, which comes from British sources, explains the trap from which he extricated himself. Haasbroek's command joined De Wet on Dec. 12 about 15 miles east of Thaba N'Chu, or not quite half way between that place and Ladybrand, which is on the southeastern Orange border. Thaba N'Chu is half way between Ladybrand and Bloemfontein, due east of the latter city.

The English General, Knox, was only about an hour distant, and the Boers' plight seemed desperate. With Napoleonic dash De Wet met the emergency. He sent Haasbroek westward toward Bloemfontein to make a feint at Victoria Nek, while he himself prepared to break through the British lines at Springhaay Nek Pass—about four miles of broad, flat, unbroken ground. At the entrance were two fortified posts, while artillery was placed on a hill eastward watching the Boers. Suddenly a magnificent spectacle was presented. The whole Boer Army of 2,500 men started at a gallop in open order through the nek. President Steyn, the big, whiskered head of the Free State, and Piet Fourie led the charge and De Wet brought up the rear. The British guns and rifles played steadily on the advancing array. The Boers first tried the eastward route, but encountering artillery, they diverged and galloped to the foot of the hill to the eastward where the fire of only a single post was effective. The entire maneuver was brilliantly executed and its success was complete despite the capture of a 15-pounder and twenty-five prisoners. Following the report of the escape of the "Boer Fabius," despatches from London on Dec. 18 announced that a Boer commando of 600 had crossed the Orange river between Odendalstroom and Bethulie into Cape Colony, encountering a force of Cape Mounted Rifles and Brabant's Horse, who retired with loss. The Boers who invaded Cape Colony had, in most cases, pack horses in addition to those they rode. All were in the pink of condition.

What called out the tribute of praise quoted above from the "Gazette" was the capture of Dewetsdorp on Nov. 23 by De Wet. This place is about 40 miles southeast of Bloemfontein, the apex of a triangle with Ladybrand, 60 miles northeast, at the end of the right side of the triangle. Here De Wet, "with the genius of the true soldier," as the "Gazette" says, contrived to concentrate superior against inferior numbers, and being in a force of 2,500 against a garrison of one-fifth his strength, compelled it to lay down its arms.

The great activity of the Boers is shown by the geographical location of the scenes of recent fighting mentioned in this article. Vryheid is away over east of Newcastle, near Zululand; Magaliesberg is a few miles west of Pretoria, the scene of De Wet's successes is in the southern portion of the Free State, while De Aar is far inside Cape Colony territory. The necessity for mobility on the part of the Boers is so great in the presence of the overwhelming British forces, that they cannot take their prisoners with them and are compelled to release them as they did with the Northumberlands captured by Delarey and with the garrison taken at Dewetsdorp. To borrow a figure from the game of checkers, they jump a man, but don't take him off the board.

GARMENTS OF DEAD OFFICERS.

We find in the Nebraska "State Journal" the following item which will hardly be taken as accurate by those who believe that the garments of our dead officers are worthy a better fate than miscellaneous distribution: "H. M. Bowers, a grower of melons near Ruby, Neb., received by express from San Francisco a box containing the bullet-pierced blouse worn by General Lawton on the day he was killed in the Philippines, his cuffs, one shoe and one legging; also Major Guy Howard's shoes worn on the day he was killed, both leggings and many other relics. Bowers also is in possession of the blood-stained tag that came into Manila from the battlefield on the body of Col. John M. Stotsenburg. His brother, Otis Howard Bowers, is chief embalmer for the U. S. Army at Manila, and in the practice of his profession he becomes the recipient of many souvenirs of the nation's loyal dead, some of which he sends home for safe keeping."

The Government is hereafter to partially furnish the quarters of British Army officers. The amount of furniture that will be given is not yet specified, but it will include at least the bed, a chest of drawers, washhand-stand and bath. This saving in hired or other transport at every regimental move will, it is calculated, soon show as a set-off or reduction of the initial outlay. Here is a hint for our War Department. Perhaps some officer good at figures will help the suggestion by estimating the cost of providing furniture for quarters and how much would be required annually to pay the interest on this sum and provide a sinking fund for its ultimate extinguishment.

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GERMAN OPINION OF THE BOER WAR.

In the aisnoverein, of Vienna, on the evening of Nov. 30, 1900, before an audience of 2000 officers, Field Marshal Ratzenhofer declared his opinion of the war in South Africa. The transport of a quarter of a million of men and 170,000 animals in 280 ships over a distance requiring a voyage of 26 days he described as a marvelous undertaking. The much-vaunted mobility of the Boers had been seen only in skirmishes, not in great battles. The British soldiers were indifferent to the war in which the Boer had staked everything, they lacked instruction in war and were not of high personal quality. British officers are excellent, deeply penetrated with the knowledge of the greatness of England, and endowed with courage amounting almost to foolhardiness. But on frequent occasions the troops have been led without any tactical prudence, and great losses in officers have ensued without securing the results sought. This has been frequently seen in the actions fought. The troops have sometimes had to retire with 3 to 6 per cent. of casualties in the men, while 12 to 30 per cent. of the officers have fallen. The English possessed no cavalry in a proper sense; the Boers have taught the lesson of employing "cavalry on foot" in the future.

It cannot be believed that the Boer war will lead to any great change in the present mode of tactics. The experience gained is but a repetition of the discoveries made previously in 1866 and in 1870-71. In every case everywhere the English method of attack was upon the enemy's front, where it could not possibly succeed.

The instruction given to an Army should be to attain its object with a minimum loss of life, and there should be no undue sacrifice of officers, which might be assured if all ranks were urged to use their highest endeavor.

In small engagements the British have appeared at a disadvantage to the Boers. Only in the form of night marches and night attacks, intended to surprise the enemy, have the British evinced commendable skill. Such night manoeuvres have not always turned out satisfactorily, however. Some, indeed, terminated in complete rout—witness Stormberg and Magersfontein.

Finally the lecturer asked: "What will England do for the reorganization of her Army? No more than she did after the Crimean War, after the Indian Mutiny, after the Afghan Campaign, plainly, nothing at all. A nation like England is too much tied to her political existence to alter her military institutions."

HORSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Great Britain, through Captain Heygate of the Army, is purchasing in the United States 50,000 horses and mules for service with the Army in South Africa. The horses will be sent to New Orleans, La., and thence to Cape Town. One ship load of the animals will be taken to South Africa by Lieut. David Moberly, leaving New Orleans soon after Jan. 1. Lieutenant Moberly, in speaking of the great demand for horses, said:

"By the time the horses and mules are landed in South Africa they cost the British government $360 a head. That is a large price for an animal which will be fit for service only six weeks. They must cross the equator in going to South Africa, and the torrid heat of the tropics kills them rapidly. The average death rate on ship board is thirty-two to the 1,000. Forty days after a horse is purchased in Kansas City it is landed in South Africa. So great is the demand for horses at the front that it is impossible to give them the needed rest after landing before putting them into service. Consequently, they go to the front in a weakened condition, and, not getting a sufficient amount of food, they soon die. Since the beginning of the Boer war England has purchased over 100,000 head of horses and mules in the United States. It required sixty-five ships to carry them from New Orleans to South Africa. Baden Powell now has 25,000 mounted police, and it is proposed to mount 50,000 of the Imperial Infantry. England has discovered that her soldiers must be mounted to be able to cope with the Boer, who gets over the country with alarming rapidity."

A distinguished British veteran says in a service paper: "I cannot join in the chorus of approval raised by the London press for the liberal arson of Dutch property in anticipation of the final settlement of differences between Briton and Boer. I can remember how severely Lord Clyde reprimanded Sir Hope Grant for burning an Oudh village whence some of his men had been shot. 'It's monstrous folly, sir,' cried Lord Clyde. 'Don't you see you drive every man in the place to join the budmashes when you burn down his cabin?' Lecky, in his volume on 1798, attributes much of the rebellion in some countries to the destruction of houses by the soldiery—militia and fencibles, the very sort of lads Kitchener will have under him."

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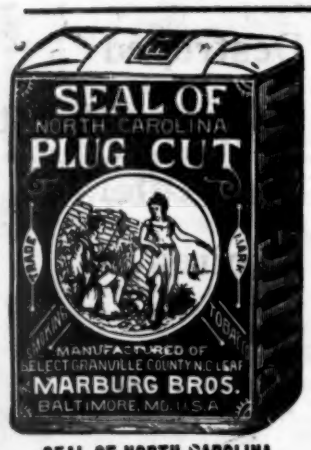

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